The New-York Times.

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NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA'S MAILS.

The Cunard steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool on the 31st ult., arrived at Boston yesterday morning, and her mails, dispatched South in the early train, reached this City last evening.

The European journals contain but little news in addition to the telegraphic summary forwarded from Halifax.

Both London and Paris journals just now are very much occupied in discussing the approaching journey of Queen VICTORIA to Cherbourg. But beyond the fact that her Majesty is going to Cherbourg, very little indeed appears to be positively known with respect to the royal visit. We are told that her Majesty will not land at Cherbourg, but be entertained on board the flag-ship *Bretagne*. Nevertheless, the people of Paris report with increasing confidence that the Queen will land, and they say that the Emperor and Empress will try to prevail on her Majesty to prolong her visit beyond the limited period named for its duration. Perhaps the truth is that the Court, oscillating between a desire to gratify its "august ally" and a wish to not offend public opinion at home, scarcely knows what to do, and will end by making the contemplated visit as brief as courtesy will permit.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* asserts that Cherbourg is neither a Cronstadt nor a Sebastopol; and, the correspondent of the *Globe* reports, that the deep soundings immediately outside the long breakwater present no obstacle *from the shore batteries* to the formation, in line or crescent, of a bombarding fleet, the fire of which may be concentrated on the whole contents of the inner basin, the assailants keeping a safe distance, yet within effectual range.

The following is a list of the personages who are to compose the Court accompanying their Majesties in their visit to Cherbourg:

"Marshal VAILLANT, minister of war; Admiral HAMELIN, minister of marine; M. ROUHER, minister of public works; the Princess D'ESSLING, lady of honor to the Empress, and lady of the palace; the Countess DE LABEDOYERE, and the Countess DE LOURMEL, ladies of honor to the Empress; General FLEURY, first equerry to the Emperor; General NIEL, aide-de-camp; Colonel LEPIC and the Marquis DE CADORE, orderly officers; Baron DE BOURGOING, equerry; the Marquis DE CHAUMONT-QUITRY, chamberlain; M. MOCQUARD, private secretary of his Majesty; an aide-de-camp of the Minister of War and one of the Minister of Marine, a secretary of the Minister of Public Works, and two secretaries of his Majesty."

A discussion on the fortifications of Antwerp has been going on in the Belgian Chambers for some days. The *Independence Belge* says: "The opinion is gaining ground as to the necessity of giving to the national defences a definitive organization, by the creation of a grand strategic pivot, and that this pivot cannot be fixed on any other point than Antwerp."

The London *Times*, in its City article, declares that "letters from Paris assert that there is some expectation of the Crédit Mobilier winding up, or that a fusion will be contrived with the Discount Bank of M. DE ST. PAUL."

Ex-President PIERCE had arrived at Marseilles on his way to Switzerland.

The sentence against M. PROUDHON, the French socialist, has been confirmed, and he is condemned to three years' imprisonment. M. PROUDHON is in Brussels, and it is not expected that he will return to Paris.

A liberal Russian paper, called *The Arrow*, has been started at Leipsic, by IVAN GOLOVIN, a Russian refugee, and for a long time a resident of New-York.

Some difference of opinion is said to exist between the French and English Governments as to the mode of exacting satisfaction for the massacre at Djidda. The latter are desirous of allowing no time to pass away; the former seem slower in their operations.

The *Telegrapho* of Brussels says:—"It was stated a few days ago that General TOTTLEBEN, in the course of a discussion relative to the fortifications of Antwerp, had expressed doubts of their efficacy, in the present state of the art of attacking and defending fortified places. We are now able to add, on good authority, that that officer expressed a general opinion contrary to all sorts of fortification, as regards the territorial defence of a country."

The English Turf.

RACE FOR THE GOODWOOD CUP.

From the London Times, July 30.

The Cup Day was true to its traditions. The weather was warm and sunny, and only now and then was the blue sky overcast by dark clouds. This propitious change in the skyey influences not only produced a perceptible effect upon the number and character of the company, but it rendered the proceedings additionally attractive and enjoyable. In the Grand Stand inclosure were the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, the noble guests of the Duke of RICHMOND, and other patrons of the sport whose names we have frequently recorded among the distinguished visitors to the meeting. To give the list of company present would occupy space to the exclusion of many interesting facts connected with the racing. The raised embankment under the trees was no longer deserted, but it was occupied by a score of ladies, whose elegant and varied toilets were, as usual, foremost in the effective sights of the day. Among the most curious and eager spectators were several foreigners, who entered with an ardor into the pursuit of sport which fairly outdid our own countrymen, who are, as it were, "to the manner born." The first race was appointed for 1 o'clock, but *Star of the East* walked over for it, and thus active business did not commence until half an hour later. *Rainbow* won the Memorial Stakes for two-year-olds; but his achievement evidently did not please the *cognoscenti*, and did not improve his position in the Derby betting. Before the race 30 to 1 was taken about him for the Derby; after it, 25 to 1 was offered. *Merryman* beat *Cynricus*, and restored a reputation which his defeat on Tuesday somewhat damaged.

The Cup commanded eight starters, among whom were *Ventre St. Gris*, the representative of the French turf; and *Charleston*, the champion of America. The French horse was made an immense favorite, and it was supposed that if he possessed any pretensions to racing merits, his light weight would enable him to come through in triumph. As our return and description of the race will show, two English horses made a terrible example, not only of the "foreigners," but of their native opponents. *Saunterer* won in a style which indicated that his last year's form was correct, and that his running early in the current season had been "all a mistake." *Fisherman*, who is as well known in every county in England as a Judge of Assize, ran with wonderful gameness under his crushing weight, and still further extended that vast reputation which his many triumphs have established.

In place of the conventional "cup," Mr. C. F. HANCOCK, of Bruton-street, substituted two large massive silver tankards, a novelty in race prizes, which excited much curiosity and admiration. The ornamental and the useful were never more tastefully combined. These tankards, each of which is upwards of a foot and a half in height and of commensurate circumference, are exquisitely chased. The subject of one of them is the victory of ALEXANDER the Great over DARIUS at the battle of Arbela, described by the historian QUINTUS CURTIUS, painted by LE BRUN, and now produced in silver by Mr. HANCOCK. The subject of the other is the battle of Zama, in which HANNIBAL was defeated by SCIPIO and the Roman Republic saved; also after LE BRUN's picture in the Louvre. Mr. HANCOCK also exhibited the Emperor NAPOLEON's cup for the Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta. It is an elaborately wrought massive silver tankard. The lid is surmounted by a group representing a lion hunt in Algeria, and the sides are richly embossed. It excited much deserved praise, and, as a work of art, it cannot be too highly commended, whether for its design or execution.

The Goodwood Cup, value 300 sovs., the rest in specie, by subscription of 20 sovs., with 100 added. The second to receive 100 sovs. out of the stakes, and the third 50 sovs. Two miles and a half. 32 subs.

Mr. J. MERRY's *Saunterer*, by Birdcatcher, 4 yrs., 9 st., (J. OSBORNE)....1
Mr. SADLER's *Fisherman*, 5 yrs., 10 st., ([illegible])....2
Sir J. HAWLEY's *Schiedam*, 4 yrs., 9 st., (WELLS.)....3
Count F. DE LAGRANGE's *Ventre St. Gris*, 3 yrs., 6 st. 7 lbs., (BRAY.)....4
Mr. HARGREAVE's *Ruination*, 3 yrs., 6 st., 5 lbs., (PLATMAN.)....5
Mr. HOWARD's *Sedbury*, 3 yrs., 7 st. 7 lbs., (FORDHAM.)....6
Mr. R. TEN BROECK's *Charleston*, 3 yrs., 6 st. 7 lbs., ([illegible])....7
Mr. HOWARD's *Arsenal*, 4 yrs., 9 st., (A. DAY.)....0

Betting—6 to 4 against *Ventre St. Gris*, 4 to 1 against *Arsenal*, 6 to 1 against *Saunterer*, 8 to 1 against *Sedbury*, 12 to 1 against *Schiedam*, 20 to 1 against *Ruination*.

THE RACE.

Ventre St. Gris and *Sedbury* raced for the lead, and soon placed a wide interval between themselves and their pursuers, at the head of whom were *Saunterer* and *Ruination*. On quitting the straight the first two were upwards of a dozen lengths a head, *Ruination* going on third, with *Arsenal* and *Saunterer* next, *Charleston*, who had occupied a forward place up to that point, dropping nearly a hundred yards astern of everything. They rounded the clump without changing their positions, but immediately afterwards the advanced lots closed up, and when they reappeared in sight *Saunterer* was seen with the lead, *Fisherman* occupying the second place, with *Ventre St. Gris* third, and *Sedbury* fourth. Next in pursuit, and far behind them, were *Schiedam* and *Arsenal*. On descending the hill *Ventre St. Gris* went up to *Fisherman's* quarters, but was shaken off in the bottom, whence the race was confined to the first, then *Fisherman* made a game effort to reach *Saunterer*, but failed, and was beaten by a length. Nearly a dozen lengths off, *Schiedam* was third, *Ventre St. Gris* was about ten lengths behind him, and far in the rear the others finished in the order enumerated above. Time, 5 minutes 3 seconds.

The [illegible] STAKES, of 10 sovs. each, for 2-yr.-old colts, 8st. 7lb.; fillies, 8st. 4lb. Certain winners extra. T.Y.C. 64 subs.

Mr. W. DAY's *The Promised Land*, by *Jericho*, 8st. 7lb. ([illegible])....1
Baron ROTHSCHILD's *North Lincoln*, 8st. 12lb., inc. 5lb. extra (WELLS)....2
Mr. MERRY's *Rainbow*, 8st. 12lb., inc. 5lb. extra (ASHMALL)....3
Count F. DE LAGRANGE's *Nuncia*, 8st. 4lb. (PLUMB)....4
Mr. J. CLARK's filly by *Windhound*—Elcol's dam, 8st. 4lb. (J. OSBORNE)....5
Mr. HOWARD's *Flitch*, 8st. 4lb. (FORDHAM)....6
Mr. DES VOEUX's colt by *Stockwell—Muffatee*, 8st. 7lb. (PLATMAN)....7
Lord CLIFDEN's *Brother to Chanoinesse*, 8st. 7lb. (A. DAY)....8
Mr. SIMPSON's *Carlotta*, 8st. 4lb. (WALLEY)....9

Betting—7 to 4 on *North Lincoln*; 100 to 30 against *Promised Land*; 10 to 1 against *Rainbow*; 20 to 1 against any other.

Nuncia led, with *North Lincoln*, *Brother to Chanoinesse*, and *Promised Land* well laid up. At the bottom of the hill *Brother to Chanoinesse* declined, and before reaching the distance *Nuncia* gave way. *Promised Land* then headed *North Lincoln*, and the result was from that time placed beyond a doubt, *Promised Land* running home the winner by two lengths; same distance between the second and third. The others finished nearly a dozen lengths behind the third.

Interesting from China—Official Account of the Capture of the Pei-ho Forts.

A dispatch, of which the following is an extract, has been received by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty from Rear-Admiral Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR, K. C. B., the Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's ships and vessels on the East India station, dated the 21st of May, 1858:

I accordingly lost no time in consulting with Rear-Admiral RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY, and making the necessary arrangements, and the same afternoon we proceeded with all the English gunboats across the bar to the mouth of the river, where gun vessels and the French gun-boats named in the margin had been previously stationed, to give weight to the negotiations. The *Slaney*, *Firm*, *Staunch* and *Bustard* conveyed our landing parties, and the *Leven* and *Opossum* those of the French.

From the arrival of the Ambassadors on the 14th of April, the Chinese have used every exertion to strengthen the forts at the entrance of the Pei-ho; earthworks, sandbag batteries, and parapets for the heavy gingalls, have been erected on both sides for a distance of nearly a mile in length, upon which 87 guns in position were visible, and the whole shore had been piled to oppose landing. As the channel is only about 200 yards wide, and runs within 400 yards of the shore, these defences presented a formidable appearance. Two strong mud batteries, mounting respectively 33 and 16 guns, had been also constructed about 1,000 yards up the river, in a position to command our advance. In the rear several entrenched camps were visible, defended by flanking bastions, and it was known that large bodies of troops had arrived from Pekin. All the forts and the camps were covered with the various colored flags under which the "troops of the eight banners," as the Tartar soldiers are styled, range themselves.

At 8 A. M. yesterday, the notification to the Imperial Commissioner, TAN, and the summons to deliver up the forts within two hours, were delivered by Captain HALL, my Flag Captain, and Capitaine REYNAUD, Flag Captain of the French Admiral, and accompanied by my gallant colleague, and attended by our respective secretaries and flag lieutenants, we embarked in the *Slaney* to direct the movements of the squadron.

I beg to inclose a copy of the plan of attack, which was arranged in concert with Admiral RIGAULT.

No answer having been returned to the summons by 10 o'clock, the signal agreed upon was made and the gunboats advanced in the prescribed order, led by the *Cormorant*. The Chinese opened fire immediately, and the signal to engage was made a few minutes afterwards from the *Slaney*. By the time all the vessels had anchored in their respective stations, the effects of our well-directed fire had become very apparent. The first fort was entirely dismantled and abandoned, and the second partially so, while those on the north side had been completely subdued by the *Cormorant* and two English gunboats. At the short range within which we engaged every shot told, and many of the massive embrasures of mud were leveled by shells. At the end of an hour and a quarter the enemy's fire ceased. The landing parties were then pushed on shore, the one for the north forts under the orders of Captain Sir F. NICHOLSON and Captain LEVEQUE, and that for the south forts under Capts. HALL and REYNAUD, Flag Captains, the Royal Marines on each side being commanded by Major ROBERT BOYLE and First-Lieutenant M'CALLUM.

Owing to the destructive fire from the gunboats, but little opposition was made to our landing, and the Chinese troops were observed moving off in masses, while our people were in the boats. The flags of the allied Powers soon replaced those of the Chinese. On the south side 200 large gingalls were found in position near the landing-place, on an embankment.

Having obtained possession, the dismantling of the works was commenced, and field-pieces landed for the protection of the forces against the possible attacks of the Chinese. Shortly after the landing our gallant allies sustained a melancholy and heavy loss of men, killed and wounded, by the accidental explosion of a magazine.

When all the vessels had taken up their positions a bold attempt was made to send down upon them a long array of junks, filled with straw in flames, and drawn across the river; but they fortunately grounded, and, though the people guiding them down the river with ropes made great efforts to get them off, a few shells from the *Bustard* drove them away, and the vessels burnt out without doing any damage.

Much skill and labor had been expended in the construction of these forts. The guns were much better cast, and not so unwieldy as those in the Canton River, and were better equipped in every respect. They had good canister shot, and the hollow 8 inch shot appeared imitations from our own. There were several English guns in the batteries.

Directions were now sent to Captain Sir F. NICHOLSON and Captain LEVEQUE to advance and capture the two forts up the river, which had kept up a smart fire.

This movement was successfully executed, under the supporting fire from the *Bustard*, *Staunch*, and *Opossum*. Several intrenched camps were also destroyed.

The Chinese stood well to their guns, notwithstanding shot, shell, and rockets were flying thickly around them. Most of the gunboats were hulled, some several times, while boats, spars, and rigging were cut by round shot, grape, and gingall balls. This signal success, after the Chinese had ample time to fortify their position, and were confident of their strength, may probably have a greater moral effect on the Chinese Government than if we had attacked them in the first instance, when they were less prepared.

The necessary arrangements at the entrance of the river having been completed, a further advance was made to the village of Takoo, where we found a barrier of junks filled with combustible matter, moored by chains right across the river, while seven similar obstructions to our progress were observed within a mile higher up. Captain HALL, my *Flag-Lieutenant*, and a party of men landed, and took possession of 18 field-pieces in front of an abandoned encampment at Takoo. While on shore the residence of the High-Commissioner TAN was visited, and found deserted, though a significant proof of his recent presence was found in a beheaded Chinaman near his gate. It was ascertained here that the main body of the Chinese troops had retired with TAN to a position about eight miles up the river.

The barrier at Takoo offering good security to our vessels below, it was made our advanced position for the night, in charge of Sir F. NICOLSON and Capitaine TROYON.

I inclose a list of our casualties, amounting to 1 warrant officer and 4 men killed, and 2 officers and 15 men wounded. That of our gallant allies is, I regret to state, much heavier, amounting to 4 officers and 2 men killed, and 5 officers and 58 men wounded. Many of these wounded were taken on board the *Coromandel*, flag tender, where arrangements had been made for the purpose, under the able supervision of Dr. C. A. ANDERSON, Staff Surgeon, whose services on this occasion, and on all former occasions where we have been employed on active service, I feel bound to bring to their Lordships' favorable notice.

It now becomes my pleasing duty to mention to their Lordships the laudable conduct of both officers and men under my orders. From Captains Sir FREDERICK NICHOLSON, HALL and OSBORN, I have received the greatest assistance, as well as from Commanders LECKIE, SAUMAREZ and CRESSWELL. Commander SAUMAREZ excited the admiration of the whole force by the noble manner in which he led the attack and for some time sustained the heavy fire from the north forts.

I can bear witness also to the zeal and gallantry of the officers commanding the gunboats, and beg to recommend Lieutenants HOSKINS, NICOLAS, HUDSON, WILDMAN and HALLOWES to their Lordships' favorable notice; as well as the second masters, particularly Mr. C. PRICKETT, of the *Opossum*, who has been severely wounded. I also beg strongly to recommend Lieut. A. BLAND, of the *Pique*, an old and meritorious officer. The names of Lieut. R. P. CATOR, of the *Calcutta*; Lieutenant A. T. THRUPP, of the *Nimrod*; Lieutenant H. K. LEET, of the *Cormorant*; and Lieutenant C. PARRY, of the *Surprise*, have been also brought to my notice. Commodore SAUMAREZ has brought to my knowledge the gallant conduct of Mr. W. H. FAWCKNER, Master of the *Elk*, lent from the *Hesper*, and of Mr. H. H. BURNISTON, Paymaster; Mr. WEBSTER, Master's Assistant; and Mr. CAMPBELL, Midshipman of the *Cormorant*, who worked a 24-pounder howitzer, and kept up a continued fire from that gun on the south forts. I beg to call their Lordships' attention to the list of officers engaged.

Mr. W. D. JEANS, my Secretary, has accompanied me in this, as on other expeditions; also, Mr. W. H. M. ARNOLD, chief clerk in my office, whom I would beg to recommend for promotion for his arduous duties during the progress of the operations in China.

In conclusion, I have much gratification in recording the cordial coöperation of my gallant colleague, and of the forces under his command. We have been actuated by the sole desire to carry in to effect the orders of our respective Governments, in a spirit of the most perfect friendship.

Arrangements are making for a further advance up the river towards Tien-tsin.

I have the honor to inclose two sketches of the forts made by Lieutenant A. T. THRUPP, on the *Nimrod*, and Mr. F. C. B. BEDWELL, Secretary's clerk.

I have, &c.,
M. SEYMOUR,
Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

The Last News from India.

From the London Times.

The gratifying intelligence from India which we publish to-day contrasts brightly with the dubious telegrams and desponding letters which have recently been received. It is true that the recapture of Gwalior by the forces under Sir HUGH ROSE has been known to us for some days, but the details now given show how complete was the rout of the enemy, and lead to the presumption that the moral effect of the victory must have been great and widely spread. It is needless for us to recapitulate the exploits of what was called the Gwalior Contingent. It is sufficient to say that this force has shown a power of cohesion which has been wanting to almost every other hostile body. It received a severe blow from Sir COLIN CAMPBELL at Cawnpore, and suffered further from Sir HUGH ROSE at the capture of Calpee; but it has yet been the nucleus of the army which, on the 2d of June, was strong enough to defeat the Maharajah SCINDIA, and send him a fugitive into the British camp. The rout of SCINDIA's force might, indeed, be considered a blow to British power. A great chief, perhaps the greatest in Central India, had been driven from his throne on account of his fidelity to British rule. The successful rebels, had, it is said, proclaimed NANA SAHIB, assigned themselves six months' pay, and plundered a part of the city of Gwalior. To punish such outrages was a matter of immediate necessity. Happily this country has in its Indian Generals men whom numbers do not appal and difficulties do not discourage. Although the terrible sun of India was approaching the solstice, and on every side men and animals were sinking under the intolerable heat, the officers in command of the troops in Central India did not hesitate to press on and strike a decisive blow. The battle in which SCINDIA was routed took place on the 2d, and on the 16th Sir H. ROSE reached Gwalior, at the same time that Brigadier SMITH approached it from another quarter. The enemy had consequently but a short time to enjoy their triumph. The strength of the fort of Gwalior has been recently described in these columns, and our readers will consequently be better able to appreciate the skill and courage which were necessary for its recapture from a victorious and elated enemy. On the 17th and 18th of June it would appear that our forces were sharply engaged with the rebels, and on the 19th the latter were totally beaten and dispersed, and the town taken. They then seem to have abandoned the fort in a panic, and it was taken possession of by Sir HUGH ROSE on the 20th. The Maharajah, our ally, was conducted in state to his palace, and it cannot be doubted that such a signal vengeance, followed by an open and visible triumph, must have its due effect throughout Central India. It is of the utmost importance our allies should feel that even if they suffer temporarily for their friendship and allegiance to us, yet the British Government is strong enough to administer fitting punishment to their enemies, and to restore them to all, and more than all, their former authority. It has been said that foundries for casting an indefinite number of guns exist throughout these districts of India; we will not, therefore, dwell on the capture of 27 pieces of artillery; we only trust that the enemy may never be allowed to get such a hold of any of the great seats of native rule as to have at command the means of replacing what they lost in their flight of the 19th of June. The passage in the telegram which speaks of the fugitives as nearly surrounded by our forces seems to promise that we shall speedily hear the last of the band which has given so much trouble to a succession of commanders.

The success of Sir HOPE GRANT, near Lucknow, which is described as a "brilliant victory," requires to be reported in more ample detail before we can venture on any speculations concerning it. It may, however, be observed that the population of Oude, a rustic soldiery, for the most part hostile to us, has furnished for some months past the material for a number of bands—they cannot be called armies—which take the field, ravage the lands of any one suspected of friendship with us, and cut off the communications wherever they are able. The last mail brought news that the country between Lucknow and Cawnpore was infested by these bands, and to-day's dispatch tells us that "Oude continues much disturbed." The enemy over whom Sir HOPE GRANT gained his victory was, no doubt, the rebel force which was said some time since to be menacing Lucknow from the north, and we trust that the capture of their guns, and their expulsion from the country south of the Gogra will rid our people of them until the cool season allows European troops to take the field and finish the war. This is, indeed, the matter of chief importance. No enemy assails us with such fury as the sun; no ally is so much wished for as the cooling rain. We are happy to add that by the last advices rain had fallen in considerable quantities, and the immoderate heat of the weather had been somewhat abated. The army has been subjected to the most severe trials, but it is to be hoped they are now coming to an end. Their patient endurance has equaled the brilliancy of their courage, and with the approach of cooler weather and the arrival of reinforcements, the Commander-in-Chief will be able to act with greater activity and effect. The war is now confined to a very narrow compass; the enemy has been beaten everywhere, and all that we have to do is to disperse a succession of half-disciplined levies which are rather troublesome to our Generals than formidable to the fabric of our power.

Personal.

A letter has been received in Hartford from a young Connecticut mechanic, who left Hartford on the 24th of March last. He was sent out to put up 40 cars built in Springfield, Mass., and sent to Egypt all marked, ready to put together on their arrival. He writes: "I am getting along finely with my work. I have six cars finished, and have thirty-four more to do, which will take me about six months. His Highness, the Pasha, is very much pleased with the cars, and he says he shall keep me here to see to them. I may possibly get very high wages."

At the last meeting of the Rhode Island Historical Society, Mr. Horatio G. Jones, of Philadelphia, read a paper claiming for Mr. Ebenezer Kinnersley, an Englishman, who settled in Philadelphia in 1714, the honor of originating the idea of Magnetic Telegraphs.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Lecompton Dead—The Free-State Triumph—Territorial Prospects.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., Thursday, Aug. 5, 1858.

The long agony is over, and the last spark of vitality, galvanized into the Lecompton Constitution by political quacks, is "crushed out" by the heavy heel of the people. The election passed off very quietly, and the indications are that a heavy vote has been polled. It is generally supposed here from the data received that it will reach 13,000. Allowing for absent voters, and taking into consideration the comparatively long residence required, together with the fact that only full-fledged citizens were allowed to vote, it would seem that we must have almost, if not quite population enough, to warrant us in asking for admission under a Constitution of our own making.

The election brings to light some startling facts in regard to the sad depletion of the great and flourishing city of Kickapoo. Almost every large town has some distinguishing feature—is noted for some branch of manufacture, production or commerce. So with Kickapoo. To the eye of the passing observer, it was a most miserable God-forsaken hamlet; but by the politician, one who knows its resources, it was regarded as one of the best and most reliable towns in Kansas—on the voting question. Men, women and children were scarce in that locality; but as Damascus was famous for its swords, so is Kickapoo for those other weapons that govern a nation. Kickapoo produced votes. A year ago, there were some fifteen hundred votes cast there, and all were cast with singular unanimity and enthusiasm for Lecompton. Now, alas! we must write over her gates, *Kickapoo fuit*. The glory thereof has departed. Like the famous blades of Damascus, the secret of whose manufacture is forgotten, the making of votes at Kickapoo is among the "lost arts." But about one hundred and fifty voters were recorded there on Monday. There's something singular about all this. We are waiting anxiously for the returns from Oxford or Delaware Crossings; they *may* have voted there.

The settlement of the Lecompton question, the easy money market East, and the large amount of valuable lands open to preëmption, will, it is believed, induce a very heavy emigration this Fall.

When Kansas was first opened to settlement, it was generally believed that the arable land of the Territory was comprised in a narrow strip along the Missouri and its tributaries; that beyond that ran the *mauvais terres*, or great American desert. The eastern boundary of this sterile region is gradually receding before exploration and settlement. The line of settlements is now about one hundred and twenty miles west from the Missouri, and every day the pioneers are pressing beyond it. Your readers, by examining a recent map of Kansas, will find two streams of considerable importance, tributary to the Kansas River, called the "Republican Fork," and the "Smoky-Hill Fork." Up both these streams emigration is passing rapidly. Some gentlemen returned from an exploring tour up the Republican, the other day, bringing with them glowing accounts of the beauty and fertility of that region, and some fine specimens of iron and other ores, gypsum, &c. Here, crowding on the buffalo, and, for aught I know, using buffalo-trails for streets, some enterprising men have started the frontier town, called Minniewoken. Then, a hundred and fifty miles from the Missouri, will soon be a populous valley. So the indomitable Yankee presses West.

Leavenworth cast over 1,700 votes the other day. It is, indeed, a great town, and we, the inhabitants thereof, are a great people. I would give you some statistics, were it not that my local pride will not permit me to diminish aught of our glory, and your credulity would halt at the real facts in the case. One thing, however, I must say: On the 15th day of July thirty-one buildings were destroyed by fire on our principal business street. To-day, on the site of every one of the burned buildings, there are stores in process of erection. Come and see.

EDITORIAL FESTIVAL.

Convention of New-Jersey Editors.

From the Newark Advertiser.

The semi-annual meeting of the Editorial Association of New-Jersey, was held yesterday at Paterson, and was largely attended, nearly every press in the State being represented, and a number of Editors from other States being present, together with several non-professional guests. It was a gathering of talent and ability such as is seldom assembled at one time, and its proceedings were marked with much sociability and interest. The delegates, numbering near 100, collected from different quarters during the morning at the Philadelphia Hotel, Jersey City, and at 1 P. M., proceeded in carriages provided for the purpose, to Paterson, by the Plank Road, arriving about 5 o'clock. The ride was very pleasant, a refreshing breeze blowing the most of the time, the only annoyance being the dust. On the way the party stopped, by invitation, at the Half-way House, where a handsome collation was provided, and again at the works of the Dundee Dam, at Acquackanonk, now called the village of Passaic, where they were met by a cavalcade of some 50 horsemen from Paterson, accompanied by a band of music.

After viewing the Dundee improvement—which is an undertaking of great magnitude, and which will, when completed, give immediate importance and growth to the village—the party were entertained with a bounteous collation by Col. J. W. ALLEN, the engineer. We gave a full account of this enterprise last week. Arriving at Paterson, they were escorted through the principal streets, the doors and windows of which were filled with spectators, and thence to "The Cottage on the Cliff," near the Falls—which, by the way, can hardly be called by that name, particularly at this season, as only a little rill remains of what was once a roaring cataract.

Here a sumptuous dinner was provided under the shade of noble trees, and the party, notwithstanding their previous feats in the operations of mastication and potation, did ample justice to it. More than two hundred persons sat down. Mr. SCOTT, proprietor of an extensive silk factory, presided, and introduced the speaking, by proposing the first regular toast—"The health of the President of the United States," which was duly honored. The health of Governor NEWELL was then given, and responded to by Dr. FARRER?, of the *State Gazette*, who stated that the Governor had purposed to be present, but was detained by illness.

"The Press" was then toasted, and the Hon. HORACE GREELEY being enthusiastically called on, gave a fitting response, tracing briefly the progress of the art of printing, and calling on the fraternity to be true to its cause. He deprecated mingling vituperation with disputed points of principle, which, he said, could and should be discussed without individual denunciation. He proposed, "The Press of New-Jersey," which was handsomely responded to by Judge NAAR, of the Trenton *True American*.

J. P. JACKSON, Esq., being loudly called upon to respond to the toast in honor of "The Invited Guests," said he had been constrained, by urgent invitation, to be one of the happy guests here assembled, that he might again pass the place of his nativity, and revisit the scenes of his boyhood. He not only participated with pleasure in the associations and hospitalities of this agreeable entertainment, but recalled reminiscences of early life, which impart the charms of reality to the recollections of "auld lang syne." Through this picturesque and romantic grove, where now is spread this ample and generous board, he had often roamed; he had viewed with rapt delight the roaring cataract, extending over the now bare and craggy rocks around us, up to the very spot where we now stand, and pouring its rapid and foaming flood in one wide sheet into the yawning abyss below. He had followed the turbulent stream through the dense foliage which lined its banks, till it became the truly peaceful Passaic, and there in the solitude of its quiet repose, enjoyed his youthful sports on its soft blue waters.

Here, gentlemen, the last Indian tribe of the Lenape nation, (the Pomptons,) a little more than a century ago, approached this then wild and sequestered scene, and gazing with awe upon what they called the "Great Falls," fastened their canoes and retired northward to the river and beautiful plain that now bears their name. But these sons of the Eagle have faded away, and now, on this very spot, is convened an editorial corps, who exert more influence in this country than did the whole power of the Press at the period, not far back, when the wild men of the forest were the lords of the soil. Here at the base of this mountain, fostered by this cataract, subjugated by the skill and labor of man to material uses, in almost endless variety, has sprung up in little more than half a century a manufacturing city, populous and prosperous, the pride of our State and Nation for the diversified genius and industry of her citizens, and the vast accumulation of almost every species of manufactured products. A population of 20,000 now inhabit the vale below. [A voice cried, 25,000] Be it so, 25,000; no doubt of it, for our escort through the city gave abundant evidence of a growing community. Paterson owes a large debt of gratitude to ALEXANDER HAMILTON and his honored associates, whose patriotism and foresight projected and located here their large "Society for the Promotion of Useful Manufactures." This Society was incorporated in 1791, with most comprehensive provisions, and our statute book bears evidence not only of the legal dis[illegible] and practical wisdom of its honored author, but of the confiding liberality and early encouragement of American manufactures, which has ever been the policy of New-Jersey.

The mind and the work of man are thus continually changing the primitive scenes of nature, and adapting its strongest elements, and most subtle agents, to the enlargement of his sphere of usefulness, and to the promotion of the comfort and welfare of our race. The Press has produced, and is continually exerting, a powerful influence on the material and moral interests of mankind; and the telegraph acting as its ally, condensing thought and connecting minds and hearts by communications from continent to continent, impose upon the editorial profession, whose agency is so potent, to direct thought and form opinions—a most solemn responsibility. At this enlightened era, when faith has almost become sight, and hope fruition, each individual heart should carefully guard its issues, for out of them are light and life, and the pure and luminous rays of the former should rise from the earthly to the heavenly, that the way of the latter may grow brighter and brighter to the more perfect day.

The next toast was "The Editorial Convention," to which Colonel M. R. HAMILTON, of the Sussex *Herald*, responded. The principal subject matter of his speech, after alluding to the various changes and improvements made in the newspaper press, was the Electric Telegraph. He paid a handsome compliment to Professor HENRY, whom he claimed as a Jerseyman, and who, he said, deserved quite as much credit for the invention as MORSE himself; for he had prepared the way for him by his scientific investigations, the results of which he had freely scattered to the world for the common benefit.

But our limits will not permit any further report, beyond alluding to the excellent speeches which followed. "The State of Pennsylvania" being toasted, calls were made for Colonel FITZGERALD, of the Philadelphia *City Item*, but he having retired, the response was fittingly made by Mr. THEOPHILUS FISK. "Jersey City" was responded to by Alderman TILDEN, after which speeches were made by the Hon. T. H. HOXSEY, of Paterson, and Mr. WURMBY?, of Hoboken—the latter giving the health of Mr. CHARLES DANFORTH, of Paterson, who briefly acknowledged the compliment.

By the time the speaking was concluded, evening had set in, and the adjoining grounds were filled with promenaders of both sexes. A band of music was in attendance, and soon dancing commenced among those disposed, and the evening was spent in various festivities. Some members of the Convention left last night, but others remained, and to-day will endeavor to transact some *business*—for which, it may easily be inferred, there was little opportunity yesterday.

The editors of Paterson, who acted as a Committee of Arrangements in preparing for the Convention, have rendered themselves illustrious, and we hope their names may live forever. The people of Paterson also deserve high praise for their hospitality.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Military Staff for Washington and Oregon—Force to be Kept in Utah, &c.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 13.

Preparations are being made for the organization of an efficient military staff for Washington and Oregon Territories, preliminary to the contemplated operations against the hostile Indians, and to prevent a repetition of such defeats as were experienced by Colonel STEPTOE. The object of the Secretary of War is to make them fully sensible of the power of the Federal army.

A force of 2,500 men will be kept in Utah. One of the Peace Commissioners, in a private letter, represents the affairs of the Territory as in a good condition. The arrival of the Peace Commissioners here is daily expected.

Secretary CASS last night suffered from another attack of a chronic affection. He was not at the State Department to-day, but transacted some little public business at his residence.

General FAIR, of Alabama, recently appointed Minister to Belgium, is in the city awaiting instructions.

The Troy Post-Office—The Late Elections—Opposition Eradicated in the South—Maryland—Probable Success of the Democracy There.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 13, 1858.

The Hard Shells of Troy are not content with the assignment of their Post-Office in the late general allotment of spoils to Mr. FONDA, the Soft Barnburner VAN BUREN candidate. The books have been reopened and a large debit item discovered against the purity of the Soft-shelled Democracy of even the preferred candidate, which needs must give pause to the appointing power. The appointment of Mr. FONDA was duly gazetted in the *Union*, but the commission was withheld. Mr. MCARTHUR, his Hard Shell competitor, had charged Mr. F. with being a K. N. This was admitted, so far as taking the initiatory step, but with the important qualification that Mr. F. entered the den of conspirators for the purpose of exposing them. When this pretext reached the ears of the K. N.'s of modern Ilium, they came forward with remarkable zeal, and furnished Mr. MCARTHUR, who is an Irishman, and therefore a devotee to civil and religious freedom, with the proofs that FONDA was a third degree brother in good standing up to the time when he discerned a surer guide to his feet in the rising star of Old Buck's fortune. The whole of his ammunition was fired by Mr. MCARTHUR at the devoted head of the P. M. G., at one electrical discharge. The consequence is the suspension of the unlucky FONDA. He will probably be Nortonized.

This is a very little matter, but it may serve to show the Native Americans of New-York the intensity of affection and gratitude entertained for them by the ruling powers at Washington; and it illustrates incidentally what they will gain by the threatened coalition by which some of them hope to throw the State into the hands of the Democrats.

Mr. BUCHANAN will feel powerfully strengthened in his uncompromising sectional course by the elections in Kentucky and Missouri. The ten thousand majority in the former State extinguishes opposition to the regular Democracy there. In Missouri there is left hardly a monument of Eastern Republicanism or Americanism. We have tremendous rumors of incalculable gains in the Buncombe District of North Carolina, (CLINGMAN's,) which serves to alleviate the pain inflicted upon the Opposition by the election of a Democratic Governor, and of such a majority in the Legislature as will elect CLINGMAN Senator without a contest. Tennessee long ago went over to the Simon Pure Democracy, and there remains hardly a party or faction opposed to it there. A singular agitation has arisen in Maryland which will almost certainly send that State in the wake of Missouri, and place her in the closest affinity with the Administration. The negroes have taken to running away in droves, and that with the manifest complicity and sympathy, if not active assistance, of some of the white inhabitants. Very great excitement has naturally followed over all the exposed parts of the State, and the Democrats, as usual, have had the address to fasten the responsibility for some of these escapades upon Know-Nothing citizens. One of the districts which has suffered most is Mr. RICAUD's. That gentleman has taken a zealous part in denouncing these repeated emigrations of the colored population, without leave from their proprietors, but Democracy understands and plays its game quite too well to permit him to escape the toils of its web in that way. It is not improbable that the brilliant and eloquent H. WINTER DAVIS will be the solitary representative in the next Congress of opposition principles from staunch old Whig and Federal Maryland.

Both the present Senators, elected as Opposition, in times of high party excitement and strongly defined party enmities, have ratted to the Administration. The only thing surprising in Mr. KENNEDY's case is that he should have been elected. Beyond the capacity of wagging a voluble tongue in an empty head, in which any auctioneer could beat him, he has no single quality of the Senatorial character. Mr. PEARCE is a Senator of very high ability, but he lacks steadiness of principle. He privately opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compact, and, it is said, prepared a speech against it. But, at the last moment of the eleventh hour, some mysterious influence came over the most promising statesman of the Senate, and he fell, like Lucifer, to rise no more. He suppressed his speech, gave no vote, and, from that time forward, became the apologist and supporter of the atrocious and infernal measures of which that infamy was the origin and the source. Yet I will do this able and otherwise honorable man the justice to say that he has appeared not insensible of his fallen state, and has rendered the service exacted of him with reluctance and something of disgust.

With the assured prospect of the perfect annihilation of all adverse organizations in the South, the President will entrench himself within an extreme sectional policy, as the very best means of securing to himself quiet and comfort during the remainder of his term, or, if he has that ambition, of procuring a second one. He understands well the people and the politicians North and South. He knows that the South, united once again [illegible] due to the members of its representatives in Congress. To gain the active support of that whole [illegible] Committees [illegible] will occasionally appoint to official [illegible]. As the North will have in either the House or Senate but a small minority of the governing party, the President will expound to them the necessity of their [illegible] the direction of public affairs to their Southern coadjutors, and taking their equivalents to obtain for themselves and their friends. In fact, under this system of management, which is just up to the level of Mr. BUCHANAN's mind, and is altogether congenial to his temper, it is very desirable that no more Democrats should be elected at the North, than to afford the combination between this minority and the Southern plurality a comfortable margin over the Republicans. A heavy united majority, with many votes to spare, fills the heads of the Northern auxiliaries with thoughts of independence and rebellion. Besides, the fewer candidates for executive favor, the heavier quotient of plunder. This was the old Democratic maxim, the more killed in the [illegible] the more carried off by Yellow Jack before it took place, the better, because the survivors were heirs to the estate.

This is the key to the Executive policy in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. Mr. BUCHANAN believes that he will get the thirty or forty mercenaries whom he needs, in New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, as doubtless he will, through the divisions of the opposition. Any more would give him trouble. He is determined to pulverize Mr. DOUGLAS, for a double reason. He has, in the first place, a personal account to settle with him; and in the next, he knows that if Mr. DOUGLAS triumphs in the coming election, he will be powerful enough to defeat him (Mr. BUCHANAN) in all his future purposes. But if the power of the Administration can but split the party in the Douglas States in the pending struggle, the [illegible] of the Senate will have been brought to a sudden close. For these reasons, every man holding employment and interest of the Administration will be instructed to labor for the defeat of every Democratic candidate not committed to the late sectional measures proposed by Mr. BUCHANAN, and not opposed to DOUGLAS. Doubtless the election of Republicans in all cases will be preferred to that of Douglas Democrats.

It would be hazardous to predict the particular measures by which the ultra Southern policy of the President will henceforth be marked. No intelligent student of American politics will join in the delusive cry that the Slavery question is settled, or that the great controversy between the North and South is either adjusted or abated. The South is resolved upon a practical thing, that is, to restore the sectional equilibrium of the Senate. To that end both positive and negative measures will be adopted. Her whole strength will be put forth to keep out Kansas, probably Oregon; to annex Cuba; to divide Texas into three or four States; to establish Slavery in Arizona; to acquire Mexico or Central America, or both. These are some of the schemes over which the Old Slogan of the North and South may be and will be raised, and for the attainment of which the South will exert the whole of its concentrated and formidable power during the last two and a-half years of Mr. BUCHANAN's term.

There is one incident of our recent Congressional struggles, which will excite the attention of the historian more than of the contemporary observer. It is, that the legislative victories of the South are fruitless. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was the most signal violation of principle and honor ever perpetrated in our history. Yet the South reaped from it only a harvest of crime. Its first effect was a civil war, in which the aggressive party lost men, money, and character. Its next was to force upon the South a Presidential candidate whom it hated, and would have repudiated had it dared. The English bill—that Southern measure with Northern midwives—has been a barren failure. Whether any legislative barriers or palliatives will be sufficient to arrest the progress of Northern members and principles remains to be tested by time and experience.

AQUIDAY.

News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 13.

A dispatch from Leavenworth, dated the 11th inst., per U. S. Express to Boonville, says that General WARD B. BURNETT, Surveyor-General of Kansas and Nebraska, arrived there yesterday, and that an effort had been made to procure the removal of the Surveyor-General's office from Nebraska City to Leavenworth, but that the proposed change had not yet been authorized.

Fire at Oswego.

OSWEGO, Friday, Aug. 13.

Fire was discovered about 1½ o'clock this morning in the Empire Grain Elevator, owned by F. T. CARRINGTON and [illegible], which spread rapidly throughout the building, destroying it altogether, with the grain stored in it, amounting to about 60,000 bushels, nearly two-thirds of which was corn. The Elevator was valued at from $30,000 to $35,000, and was insured for about $22,000. The grain was mostly insured. Total loss estimated at $75,000. All the insurance is in Eastern offices.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 13.

The Mariner's Church, on Penn and Shippen streets, was considerably damaged by fire this morning. A fireman, belonging to Hope Steam Fire Engine, was drowned in the dock.

The Europe Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, Aug. 13.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, from Boston, arrived at 1, and sailed for *Liverpool* at 3 o'clock this morning. Weather calm, raining and very dark.

Departure of the President for Washington.

BEDFORD, Penn., Friday, Aug. 13.

The President and party left the Springs this morning, and will pass the night at Cumberland. The President's health is greatly benefited by his sojourn here.

Republican Nomination for Congress.

ROCKLAND, Me., Aug. 13.

The Republicans of the Third District have nominated EZRA B. FRENCH, of Damariscotta, for Congress.

Death of Captain Knight.

ALBANY, Friday, Aug. 13.

Captain THOMAS S. KNIGHT, an old and well-known river Captain, died here to-day.

The Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 12.

The deaths from yellow fever on Tuesday were 38, and to-day (Wednesday) reached 46.

Hoax.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 13.

The St. John, N. B., papers state that the story of gold being found there is a hoax.

News from Mexico.

THE LIBERALS EVERYWHERE SUCCESSFUL.

By the arrival at New-Orleans of the steamship *General Rusk*, from Brownsville, later intelligence has been received from Mexico. The New-Orleans *Picayune* says:

"We have no papers by this arrival. The purser of the *General Rusk* reports that he received none from the office of the Brownsville *Flag*, and that it was probably because of the excitement of the election at that place. The Democratic Party, he says, were mostly successful.

There was no news, he adds, of much consequence along the frontier.

A *conducta* had left San Luis Potosi and Zacatecas, having from $800,000 to $1,000,000 in specie, and was expected in Matamoras in about a week.

The purser further informs us that the prospects of ZULOAGA were generally regarded as desperate. After fleeing from the City of Mexico, it appears that he declared for the Constitution of 1824, when General PARODI, the late commander of the army of the Reactionists, left him, and at last accounts they were fighting one against the other.

The Liberal party, it is reported, had gained nearly all the towns on the road from Vera Cruz to the Capital, and VIDAURRI had left Monterey with the new park of artillery lately landed at Brownsville, intending to lead the Liberals in the attack on the City of Mexico.

The general impression, we learn, was, looking at the aspect of things, that the whole country would quickly be in the hands of the Liberals.

The purser says there were no vessels in port at Brazos. Outside the bar, saw a German hermaphrodite brig from Liverpool. Could not ascertain her name."

Naval Intelligence.

A detachment of United States Marines arrived here to-day from Boston, Mass. They are destined for the *Sabine*, and have been transferred to the *North Carolina* until the 1st proximo, when it is expected their ship will go in Commission.

THE PARAGUAY SQUADRON.

The crew of the United States steamship *Fulton*, now at Washington, D. C., has been discharged on the recommendation of the surgeon, some serious cases of disease having appeared. The officers have been allowed leave of absence for a month, and the marines transferred to the barracks. The *Fulton* is to have a 68-pounder placed forward as a pivot gun; her shaft and part of the machinery must be taken out, and it will be, therefore, impossible to have her ready for sea before November. The *Arctic* is also to be expedited to carry a pivot gun. Capt. [illegible], U. S. M., is to go out with the Paraguay Squadron, in command of 100 marines. Orders have been received at Washington for a guard of [illegible] men for the frigate *Sabine*, now preparing for Brazil at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

NEW BOOKS.

East of Boston proper, and about one-third of a mile distant from it, lies what was once known as *Noddle's Island*, for some two centuries after the settlement of the present city only a huge farm, occupied by a single family, and a favorite pasturage ground for horses and cattle. Such it was, indeed, as late as the year [illegible]—one quarter of a century ago. It is now an important part of the metropolis of New-England, with a population of some 17,000 persons, and all the means and appliances of an increasing and prosperous trade. A history of Noddle's Island has just been published in Boston, entitled *A History of East Boston, with biographical sketches of its early proprietors.* By William H. Sumner, A. M. For more than a century and a half it was in the possession of the ancestors of the author of this history—General Sumner, hence his original interest in it. His attention was directed to it as early as the first year of the present century for its adaptation to the purposes of a city. For more than thirty years he waited for the surely-coming time—and, when it came, he was prompt to take advantage of it. He seems never to have lost sight of his intention to become the founder of a new Boston built on the ancestral acres which had descended to his kindred from the Shrimptons, and Yeomansen(?), whose corn fields and potato-patches and grazing-lands are now covered with streets and manufactories, and resounding with the din of commerce and the whistle of steam-engines. It was an object worthy a man of liberal enterprises, and was persisted in with that perseverance and continuity of purpose which are necessary to the accomplishment of great designs.

This volume is composed of personal reminiscences, historical researches, biographical sketches of the early settlers and residents of the island, and a detailed account of the circumstances connected with the formation of the East Boston Company, and the progress of the City improvements. The amount of labor that has been bestowed upon it, to the minutest details, is amazing; but to this we must attribute the great variety and interest of the book. General Sumner is a great student of American history, and familiar with all the authorities, and discusses several disputed points with *singular controversial skill.* One event which he chronicles is of so much historical interest that we must make special reference to it. We allude to his account of the engagement on Noddle's Island between the provincial troops and the British, in which Stark, Putnam and Warren were all engaged, and for which General Sumner claims that it should be ranked by historians as *the second* battle of the Revolution. From the facts which he has brought together, showing the number of men engaged, and the severe loss of the enemy on that occasion, we have no doubt that the importance of this conflict has been overlooked. It is believed that field-pieces were fired by the Americans in this battle for the first time in the war. The whole chapter devoted to the military operations on Noddle's Island will be found of interest and value to every student of American history. The same may be said of the chapter devoted to the Maverick family.

The illustrations of this volume deserve a few words of comment. They consist of numerous autographs; maps of Noddle's Island in 1801 and of East Boston in 1858; and portraits of Governor Gage, Governor Sumner, (the father of the author,) and several of the early owners of the Island, from well-executed family pictures in possession of the General; and views of the first house built in East Boston, and of other edifices noticed in the course of the volume. They are all admirably executed, and not only illustrate but embellish the text.

In the flood of new publications we find this volume the most noteworthy. It is not often that the founder of a city is its historian; and it is seldom indeed that a man who has devoted his youth and manhood to an important and favorite enterprise, is permitted to devote his declining years to trace the record of its rise and progress. General Sumner is a distinguished citizen of Massachusetts, whose life has been full of various and honorable service to the State; and he has shown in the volume before us that he can fulfill both the conditions to which Sallust awards eminence—the "*bene facere*" and the "*bene dicere reipublicæ.*" At a period of life when its active duties had not yet become irksome, and when he was as much interested as ever in its cares and its business, he has devoted himself with the diligence and enthusiasm of youth to a literary undertaking, from the labor of which even a professional author might well shrink, and has accomplished it with a success of which one who was exclusively a man of letters might well be proud. We have read the eight hundred octavo pages which compose this volume with unflagging interest; and an interest [illegible] with various elements and emotions. The story of the Island and its occupants, from the gray dawn of our history to the present time, might have formed an entertaining subject in the hands of any skillful narrator, but in the volume before us it is intimately blended with the history of a human life—the history of a great project early conceived, gradually developed in the mind of its author, and finally by his personal efforts nobly accomplished, and entitling him to the growing honors which mankind have in all ages bestowed upon the builders of cities.

There is a season for books as well as for peaches and melons; and many literary productions have come to an untimely end from being ushered into existence at the wrong time of year. The letters of "Belle Brittan," which have been collected into a volume and published by Messrs. Derby & Jackson, under the title of *Belle Brittan on a Tour at Newport, and Here and There*, have the good fortune to come out just at the right time, when their light and airy gossip are exactly suited to the laxative influences of the weather. It is a book for watering-places, steamboats and railway carriages. Belle Brittan, we believe, is the assumed name of a well-known editor of this City. It is the first instance of an assumption of a female character by a masculine writer; but the author betrays his secret, by the dedication of the volume to a lady.

Mr. Butler's *Two Millions* has been a much greater success, in one respect, than his more popular poem of *Nothing to Wear.* No one has had the assurance to dispute with him the honors of its authorship; and we do not hazard much in saying that it will not give rise to so many parodies and imitations. But *Nothing to Wear* was an inspiration, while *Two Millions* has evidently cost a good deal of labor and serious effort. It reminds one of the *Croaker Papers* and *Fanny*, not exactly by its felicitous rhymes and humor, but by the manner of treating its subject, which is not by any means novel or felicitous. The story, such as it is, is exceedingly common-place, the satire rather too obvious, and the moral is musty. If the poem had not been published with the *prestige* of Flora McFlimsey to sustain it, we should not have heard much about *Two Millions.* The name of the hero, Firkin, is not happy, and he has as little flesh and blood in his composition as the Uncle of Nicholas Nickleby, or Mr. Tulkinghorn or any other of the old hunkers whom Dickens has failed to impart a genial interest to. The miser of novels and poems is usually a most repulsive, inhuman being, and Mr. Butler's Firkin is one of the least attractive of the class. Old Simon Elwes who snuffed out the candle because it was just as agreeable to talk in the dark, had that touch of nature which makes the whole world kin. But Firkin is merely an excessively disagreeable abstraction, without any traits of humanity in his composition whatever. There are some very clever hits in the poem and some little touches of pathos, but, as a whole, *Two Millions* is generally conceded to be a failure. It would be quite superfluous to make quotations from a book which has been so extensively quoted from, and probably read by all who [illegible] for it.

Another volume of memoirs of Rachel. From Harper & Brothers we have the *Memoirs of Rachel*, by Madame de B——, a work which has caused some considerable stir in Paris and London. "Three fourths of the work," says the author, "was written during the life of the celebrated woman, whose career constitutes its subject." It is Rachel the actress, not Rachel the woman, that Madame de B—— has aimed to paint.

"If," she says, "those who delight in the indiscriminate revelations of the foibles of poor human nature take up this book in the hope of meeting with a detailed account of the *liaisons* attributed to the great *tragédienne*, we warn them that nothing so piquant seasons its matter-of-fact pages. Whatever could convey an idea of her character, temper and inclinations, all that had any connection with her dramatic talent, we were bound to record; farther, we had nothing to add from the garrulous *chronique scandaleuse* of the day."

In regard to the visit of Rachel to this country, though it proved so melancholy in its termination, it is a great mistake in Madame de B—— to imagine that the great actress was not properly appreciated here. Felix, the brother, may have been disappointed in the pecuniary results of the experiment, but Rachel herself could not have been disappointed at the reception she met here. Madame de B—— says, in reference to the visit of Rachel to this country:

"We have now reached one of the most important events in the career of Mademoiselle Rachel; its dire results hung like a funeral pall over the remainder of her life, which it shortened and finally ended.

This ill-planned expedition, the subject of the most absurd and exaggerated reports, was altogether a financial speculation, in which art was even more than usually a secondary consideration. Rachel herself was but an instrument to advance the interests of others. Her whole family had conspired to bring about this grand *finale*, which was intended to make every member of it rich; the merit of its conception was due to the fertile imagination of Raphael. Inexperienced, hair-brained, full of chimerical illusions, the young Israelite imagined that the pockets of the citizens of the United States, mines richer and more inexhaustible than those of Peru, solely awaited the advent of his sister to yield up their ready coined treasures. Even old Felix, who had hitherto manifested the most consummate skill and prudence in the management of his daughter's interests, was inoculated with this insane spirit of adventure, excusable in a man of thirty, but strange, indeed, in one of his age and experience. The contagious vertigo resembled the fatal one of old, which was the precursor of the ruin of the nation. In the present case it was the hitherto fortunate Rachel who was doomed to pay the penalty of the family error.

From the day the fascinating vision of the American *placer* took possession of their bewitched imagination, there was no peace for Rachel. Continually pointing to the golden mirage the demon of covetousness spread before them, they assailed her with constant solicitations. Raphael, Sarah, Dinah, Leah, incessantly dinned into her ears the 1,700,000 francs realized by Jenny Lind in thirty-eight nights. An estimate was made of the expenses and profits of the expedition: the latter were not to amount to less than 2,554,600 francs. Of this sum Rachel was to receive 1,200,000 francs free of all expenses; her three sisters, 170,000 francs each. As to Raphael, he was to have all he could make after paying expenses.

The least reflection, the least experience of men and things would have shown the weak points of this plan of campaign, and dispelled all illusions. But these children of Israel were so completely carried away, American dollars shone so brightly before their dazzled eyes, they could not perceive how little connection existed between the easy gains made in a foreign land by a singer or a dancer, and those made by a tragic actress.

Had Raphael been guilty of two literary ideas, his wild anticipations of success would have been somewhat tamed by the difference between the French classic drama and the English or Shakespearian, which is also that of the United States. That Mme Ristori should charm even those among the Parisians who were ignorant of her language, is easily accounted for; the subjects of the tragedies she played were, for the most part, familiar to the French public; they were treated and developed in the same manner as their own tragedies; they therefore asked no more than the Italian actress could give them, and that they did not understand they knew intuitively."

"A last, and certainly not the least important consideration, was one quite overlooked by the ambitious manager. He forgot, or did not choose to remember, that between him, the improvident and inexperienced youth, ignoring the language, the customs and manners, the men and things of the country he was going to put to contribution, and Barnum, the famous showman who exhibited Jenny Lind, and whose extraordinary tact, great experience, and well-combined measures in the way of puffs, trumpet-pealed announcements, &c., &c., had so largely influenced her success, there was an immeasurable distance.

From the moment this great project was conceived to that which witnessed its execution, nothing else was thought of, nothing else was cared for. We will not pause to speak of all the attempts made by friends and admirers to dissuade the *tragédienne* from this suicidal design. It was whispered that inducements of considerable pecuniary value were tried in vain. Among these bits of private gossip it was said that, in accordance with a wish expressed by the *tragédienne* to possess a set of clasps to complete the superb *parure* of jewels she wore with the costume of *Adrienne Lecouvreur*, the sum of 100,000 francs was offered on condition she would remain in France. This, though a paltry consideration when opposed to the potent one of the expected 1,200,000 francs, was still too important to be slighted. The condition was accepted, the sum was sent; part of it was used for the purchase of the clasps, the remainder prudently added to the mass, and the *tragédienne* remained; the handsome bribe purchased a respite of six months.

It must be owned, however, that it was long before Rachel herself viewed the emigration in the fair colors in which it was pictured by those who had an interest in her going. Such was her irresolution, that, to the very last moment, Raphael trembled lest she should give it up altogether. However, it was said that he had wisely provided against such an emergency, and insured himself in more ways than one against any eventual backsliding. Under color of losses at the Bourse, he borrowed a sum to defray the expenses of a preliminary voyage to America, undertaken to make the arrangements for her reception there. He afterward obtained a second installment for some other preparatory requisite, then again another to advance the month's pay to the actors engaged, for the passage expenses, &c., &c. When he had thus borrowed to the amount of 80,000 or 100,000 francs, he felt more secure for his own share of compensation.

On the 11th of August all doubt was at an end; Rachel embarked in the *Pacific.* The countenance of the *tragédienne* wore a heavy cloud. Mute and thoughtful, she seemed to leave the shores of Europe with marked reluctance. It might be that the natural grief of parting with friends had thus saddened her; some of the members of the company suggested that she might be reflecting on M. Dumas' pleasant prediction that 'should Mademoiselle Rachel succumb to climate, fatigue, or disease, like Mademoiselle Sontag, her brother Raphael would make the best of the misfortune by having her embalmed, and exhibiting the body of Rachel to the Americans, since he could not exhibit her alive.'

Her very first day on board was marked by an incident that might well have inspired sad presentiments. One of the passengers, who was far gone in a consumption, died that afternoon. The body was put into a coffin and placed in one of the boats. For the first few days the presence of death cast a gloom on the passengers; for some time, when walking on the deck, they either avoided the side where the body hung in the little boat, or the laugh was hushed, the voice lowered to a whisper, the quick pace slackened as they passed by. But the impression of awe that produced this respect was soon effaced, and the merry chat, the light song, and cheerful laugh were heard, as uncontrolled and free as though that sad memento of what was, is, and will be, to the end of time itself, was no longer there. The mute eloquence of those lips doomed to eternal silence was soon unheeded by the thoughtless crowd, and the poor aunt of the youth was the only one whose countenance retained any trace of sadness.'

Memoir of Joseph Curtis, a Model Man, is the title of a small volume by Miss C. M. Sedgwick, just published by the Harpers. The title is one that will be likely to provoke a more serious criticism of the volume than it will bear. A model man is an object which will be closely scrutinized, and the subject of Miss Sedgwick's volume, though a most worthy and excellent person, and entitled to be regarded as a model in many of the relations of life, would hardly be looked upon as a model man in that sense which the name seems to indicate. The story of Mr. Curtis' life, which was not by any means an eventful one, is well told by Miss Sedgwick. He was born in Connecticut in 1782, of poor parentage, and made his first start in life as a printer; but he afterwards engaged in trade. He was a man of great benevolence, and was for many years closely connected with the Free Schools and public [illegible] institutions of this City.

AMHERST COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

A Regular Yankee Festival—Wendell Phillips and Nehemiah Adams—Reunions of the Literary Society Alumni—Psi Upsilon and other Meetings.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Amherst, Wednesday, August 11.

It is a genuine refreshment, one that heals the bones and takes the soreness out of bruised flesh, to attend, in the spirit of it, a genuine New-England Commencement. Indeed, I am moved to rebuke you for calling "Commencements" those floral exhibitions which you give at Niblo's and the Academy of Music. The sum of one of them is, the buying out of a florist's stock, a squeeze of beauty into a very hot room, the addition of a dozen or two names to the list of Alumni of Columbia or the University, a new crop of D.D.'s, and a blow *about it in the newspapers.* But a Commencement in the heart of New-England is a sensation *through half the State*, a grand jubilee occasion, a holiday, or rather a week of them. They have great Commencements at Yale, but there the jubilations of Yale are bounded by the noise of New-Haven—the University is the great centre of the City—still the circumference is a City, which has its own excitements, so that it is to the Alumni that the occasion is the greatest treat. Here it is very different. The College is the town—the noise that it does not make is never heard, "the exercises" govern the hours for meals, appoint or postpone the social and business *engagements of* the whole troop of villages that lie within eye-shot of the Chapel Tower, and there are dozens of them, each marked by their *two* or three church spires, and their factories showing miles away how the rivers run. It is the town meeting of rural New-York, multiplied by 20—the General Training indefinitely enlarged, *minus* the fuss and feathers, and *plus* all the literary ladies of the brigade's best. And there never was a finer week for Commencement, in spite of the thin-edge of the moon and the fact that twenty miles east of us it has been raining the whole week past, than this one on which, fortunately, Amherst meets her annual appointment.

The first "exercise" was the address by President Stearns, on Sunday evening, to the graduating class—the Baccalaureate Sermon. I did not hear it, but those who did say that it was listened to with profound attention—that it was practical, pithy, and full of marrow; that the new wearers of the Bachelor's honors will be the better for it, years to come—which is saying a good deal, since to my certain knowledge, a great many Baccalaureate Sermons are Baccalaureate Bores; dry disquisitions *on topics of theological inquiry*—not interest—over which those who do not sleep may be set down as eminently polite men, and so far promising of great usefulness.

Monday night the Sweetzer prizes were contested for—Mr. Mighill (Junior) and Phillips (Sophomore) taking the first awards.

The Phi Beta Kappa Society had a meeting Tuesday. The Chapter is young here, and in consequence the gathering of square-gold-keyed gentlemen was not large, nor, to judge from the report of insiders, enthusiastic. In the afternoon the great Church was crammed to hear the Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Adams, of the *South Side View*, discourse on the family of States, to the Phi Beta. It was very good and a great many slept well under it. It was not lacking in particularly brilliant passages, and thus it was sound as a nut and eminently respectable. It is not customary for any of the audience to leave, however moving the discourse may be, so the ladies in the gallery and the gentlemen below sat it out with Christian patience. By the way, that separation of the sexes would work beautifully at your next University Commencement; it would rid the house of a perpetual tittering that I am told is not very much enjoyed by orators, and, for its novelty, would afford the young gentlemen who bear off the honor a most wholesome rest at an improper hour from furious flirtations.

Wendell Phillips, in the forenoon of the same day, (Tuesday,) delivered an oration before the Social Union, with great effect. It was the same, substantially, which once before he has delivered—concerning the relations of Scholars to the times—a masterly oration, tempered and touched up to the present times. Nobody slept while he talked,—the house was as still as a church ever should be. Some older graduates may wish to know what is this "Social Union," at whose invitation Mr. Phillips came on to preach to the assembled intellect of Hampshire and the surrounding counties. Twenty years ago there existed three societies in Amherst, which then were its chief glory—the Athenian, Alexandrian, and Social Union. Of these, the first and last were secret societies—but the members were apportioned to them by lot—one-third of each class to each, upon their admission to College. Each society had its weekly meeting—its open and formal exhibitions—its library and reading-room; but competition at last ran up the cost of supporting them to so large a figure that the Faculty urged, and the students at last consented, to recast the whole into two, make an equitable division of their property, and leave the choice of new members open to the electioneering of the old ones. In this new cast Athenia and Alexandria had their origin, and the joint meetings of the two were called the "Social Union,"—thus giving to the first two their treasured memories, to the third the honor of the name. The operation was no doubt a wise one, though it had the effect of distracting the Alumni of each, and leaving them in doubt whether their old love were still a living flame. Latterly, however, matters have improved, and each of the two has its hall in the new Alumni building, which it is proceeding to fit up for meeting and Commencement purposes. Hereafter the Athenian and Alexandrian Alumni meetings are likely to prove among the most attractive features of the week. And, by the way, if any Amherst graduate has a loose bit of cash to spare upon his mother's most worthy daughters, he may be sure that, from $5 to $500, nothing would come amiss, or be more highly appreciated in any quarter than this. The records of the ancient Athenians are safe yet in the modern Athenian Secretary's hands, and the new Alexandrians' treasure, among their relics the records of the bold boys' doings in the old Rhetorical Room, on the second floor of the Chapel.

Wednesday evening was surrendered to a concert by Dodworth's in the church, of which a crowded house testified warmly to its excellence. But the concert over, came other meetings of a more private nature—the gathering of Psi Upsilons from sundry and several other colleges, in the beautiful hall whereof the fame has gone out very widely—a hall, moreover, which, for beauty and propriety of design and decorations I am sure there is no parallel to the westward of the Trinity Bay end of "the cable." Other societies were having their reunions at this hour, of a like nature.

Governor Banks and Mr. Burlingame arrived in town late last night, and the rumor was current toward midnight that both these distinguished young men had been initiated into mysteries of which they were ignorant yesterday morning. There will be much curiosity to-morrow, when they ascend the platform, to observe how they bear their honors, and, too, what honors they wear.

Thursday is the great day—Commencement proper. The Alumni have an adjourned meeting at 8 in the morning—they rise early in this latitude—and in the afternoon is the Alumni dinner.

F. T.

The Great Gala Day—In Church and Out—Alumni Dinner—Banks and Burlingame Among the Literary Prophets.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Amherst College, Thursday, Aug. 12, 1858.

Commencement Day dawns wet and dull. The streets are running rivers; the sidewalks would be miry but that on the most traveled side they are flagged. The tents on the Green are dismal and deserted. The crowds that were about them long past midnight, drinking root beer and singing negro melodies, have subsided, and till late in the morning, say till toward 7 o'clock, there are no more people in the streets than if it were a common day. By 8 o'clock, however, the carriages begin to file in, in spite of the unremitting rain. They come up from the Hadleys, from Belchertown and Pelham—from every quarter and by every street—"top carriages," buggies, schooners, farm-wagons—all crowded with old folks and young folks, young men and particularly maidens. By 9 o'clock the clouds break away, the sun comes out hot, and the crowd of vehicles blackens all the streets. The tents are lively enough now; around the front of each of them there is a gathering of boys and negroes, struggling for the next chance to invest in peanuts or apples. Razor-strop Smith dilates to a regular Nassau-street crowd on the virtues of his wares; while from a wagon in the centre of a gaping and grinning press a jolly Yankee, who was a Know-Nothing orator during the last Presidential campaign, comes the Cicero and the Patrick Henry and the Tom Hood over the virtues of his soap—three cents a cake. The procession of College officers, alumni and students filed into the Congregational Church at 9 o'clock, but outside the *crowd reached to the chains; wagons* are drawn up under the open windows, and while "the Exercises" *last, from 9 till 2 o'clock*, the jam around the front and under the windows will continue unabated. The rustic beaux from a dozen or twenty miles out of town, come peeping through the outside mass, but making no effort to enter, because those incorruptible baton-bearers, who have acted as deputy-sheriffs these forty years, turn the belles into the galleries alone. So they take Commencement strolling over the College grounds, coming in strong to the hotels at dinner time, and from the piazzas, after that, enjoying the music that is sure to be improvised for their enjoyment.

Inside the church, though the programme read like your City Commencement programmes, the entertainment has some marked peculiarities. The aisles are kept clear, the Marshals dispose the late in-comers quietly—and, as far as may be, in accordance with the dignity and honors of the Alumni, for the whole house below is supposed to be surrendered to the Alumni, their ladies, and the students. The orators are applauded, if they deserve it, or are favorites; if one is dull, he comes off the stage in peace. Two particularly brilliant speakers were awarded a bouquet each—if we rightly discerned—from the same fair hands. *Bouquets, it is perceived, are not a recognized institution here.* From first to last there is no moving about the house—*it is like a meeting, except* while Dodworth's Band is playing, during which the introductions and brief réunions proceed. On *this occasion, President* Stearns *presides*, assisted by Prof. Tyler.

In front of the pulpit Dr. Heman Humphrey, Prof. Hitchcock, Gov Banks and Mr. Burlingame occupy the chief seats of honor. On the platform to the right, the Trustees and the most honored friends of the College; on the left, the Faculty and more antiquated Alumnis. The graduating class numbered 51, out of which 22 had appointments. These, except the Valedictory, Latin Salutatory, and Greek Philosophical Oration, all appear as of equal honor, the order being subject to allotment. Really, however, the appointments are based upon the result of the four-years merit-roll; and those who had no appointments at all, numbering among them some who, by unanimous consent, are the most promising of the class, take the lack of demand for their oratorical display with perfect composure. These are wonderfully altered times since the days of the great Gorham rebellion, when whole classes filled with "conscientious scruples" refused to receive honors, and took the consequences of their insubordination.

Of the orators the most effective were Mr. Henry E. Hutchinson and Mr. Charles B. Andrews—their addresses being exceedingly interesting and successful. Mr. Lordell's was above the average too. It is fair to say, moreover, that all were manly and not one stupid. It was remarkable how little any of them had been damaged by rhetorical instructions,—speaking with great freedom and without any affectation, just as if they had been used to it in the common schools, and as if the Professor of Rhetoric had not drilled them to "practice the gestures" in concert. The Valedictorian in his addresses took his several audiences on their tender side. When he bade farewell to his classmates it was refreshing to see Gov. Banks wiping a tear out of his eye with his knuckle, privately. When out of these country colleges, the men who have been intimately associated for four years part finally, there is no disposition to joke about it,—it is a serious matter, and they take it like brothers separating forever. The President, who never strayed in a single syllable from his Latin, whatever the announcement he made, granted the diplomas to the following Baccalaureates:

Timothy Field Allen, Putney, Vt.
Charles Bartlett Andrews, Montague.
James Brown Beaumont, Penn Yan, N. Y.
George Sayles Bishop, Rochester, N. Y.
Henry Maturin Bishop, Springfield.
Daniel Bliss, Warren.
William Louis Bray, Elk Grove, Wis.
Ethan Allen Paul Brewster, Salem.
Lyman Dwight Chapin, Amsterdam, N. Y.
Andrew Josiah Clapp, Southampton.
George Clinton Clarke, Brookline.
Joseph Bourne Clark, West Newton.
Royal Washburn Clark, Amherst.
James Collins, Pineville, Penn.
John Davenport, Bath, N. Y.
Henry Giles Delano, Sunderland.
Alfred Augustus Ellsworth, Bath, Me.
Rufus Emerson, Haverhill.
Horace Smith Fuller, Suffield, Ct.
Jesse Franklin Fuller, Middleton.
Edward Payson Gardner, Buffalo, N. Y.
Charles Carroll Gates, Port Byron, Ill.
Alvin Bannister Goodale, Potsdam, N. Y.
George Sumner Grosvenor, Petersham.
Stephen Harris, Fitzwilliam, N. H.
Daniel Waldo Haskins, Worcester.
Henry Hastings, Windham, Vt.
Chester Warner Hawley, Homer, N. Y.
Edwin Hunt, Sudbury.
J. Henry Huntington, Norwich, Ct.
Henry Elijah Hutchinson, Windsor, Vt.
Henry Shipman Jewett, Colchester, Ct.
Rufus Bela Kellogg, Amherst.
Francis Lordell, Brookfield, Ct.
John Dooling Lockwood, St. Louis, Mo.
Edwin Elisha Merriam, Plymouth.
William Boise Moore, Feeding Hills.
Sylvanus Chickering Priest, Lancaster.
Liman Sibley Rowland, Enfield.
Edward Halsey Sayre, Southampton, N. Y.
Samuel Bartlett Sherrill, Eaton, N. Y.
Havilah Mowry Sprague, Wt. Killingly, Conn.
Gardner Perry Stickney, Groveland.
Charles Langdon Tappan, Sandwich, N. H.
Henry Goddard Thomas, Portland, Me.
James Edwin Tower, North Hadley.
Samuel Parker Tuck, St. John, N. B.
Justin Edward Twichell, Ashland.
John Walker, Jr., Exeter, Me.
John Whitehill, Palmer.
James Duncan Wilson, Spring Mills, Penn.

The degree of A.M. was conferred upon several, in course; that of D.D. upon the Revs. Jonathan Brace, Ezekiel Russell and McEwen, and that of LL.D. upon the Hon. Wm. C. Calhoun, of Springfield. President Stearns, in a brief prayer, closed the exercises, and the Alumni marched in procession to Alumni Hall, where all sat down by classes, so far as it was possible, to an ample and elegant dinner. After which, the President toasted Massachusetts. To which Gov. Banks responded in a speech of much dignity and learning—it sounded oddly in the shrewd "Iron-man," who has so much oftener been heard on the stump than talking to a congregation of D.D.'s, LL.D.'s, and A.M.'s; but he got through his Latin without tripping, and left the impression that "the man of the times," who 16 years ago was a ragged Lowell urchin, was well-bottomed, and, wherever he got it, educated. He extolled the liberality to learning of the Bay State, and dilated on the pride that the State felt in her Colleges and Schools. He pointed out the extraordinary paths to glory and power that the American scholars are invited and expected by all the world to walk in; and passing naturally from individuals to States, showed how the glory and power of States consisted in their recognizing no injustice, protecting no oppression. The Governor was applauded very warmly, and the oldest trustees—always held to be the most critical of auditors on these points—wiped their spectacles, and expressed to each other their satisfaction, that this self-educated Governor was well educated, and entirely orthodox as to the value of the orthodox modes of educating men in the Massachusetts Colleges.

The President next gave the following sentiment: "The Congress of the United States—Massachusetts has never failed to stir its heart; when the Cicero of Middlesex on one occasion spoke, *Abiit, Excessit, Evasit, Erupit.*"

Hon. Mr. Burlingame, in the midst of great applause, responded, characteristically and happily, with many allusions to the "long-heelers" he had seen in the bird-track gallery—expressing his curiosity to see the worms those early birds caught—complimenting, almost extravagantly, the manly, sturdy style of eloquence and the independence of thought that the commencement-orators had had developed—hoping the professors would always be as successful in furnishing the desirable circumstances, and then letting their students expand in their own way, throwing the golden learning into their minds, and standing quietly, anxiously apart, permitting it to melt out undisturbed; and concluding with the sentiment: "Amherst, as long as her scholars are not snobs, her influence will be strong and her counsels not timid." Mr. Burlingame evidently made a hit, and the D.D.'s confessed he had passed muster like a full-bred Collegian, who had spent a profitable president graduate's term in the world's University.

The next toast was in honor of Ex-President Humphrey. While he was replying, the whistle of the Palmer cars sounded—signifying, among a great many other things, that I must defer till to-morrow all notes of the rest of the meeting; of the repeated Alumni gatherings; of the wealth of this College, which some, even of its graduates, have not yet got over counting poor; of its marvelous improvements and its prospects, brilliant enough now to content its most ardent admirers.

F. T.

LETTERS FROM WATERING-PLACES.

The Fortifications at Old Point—Officers on the Stations, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Old Point Comfort, Va., Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1858.

In my letter, yesterday, I gave the readers of the Times a brief historical sketch of Old Point Comfort, as a Summer resort for invalids and pleasure-seekers. I now propose to glance at it as a military post and fortification. It was stated that in 1814 the British troops landed here and established their rendezvous, while they burned *the town of Hampton and laid waste the* surrounding country. Not until this time did the American Congress appreciate not only the importance of a *system of sea-coast defences*, but also the expense and demoralizing tendency of calling together *large bodies of citizens to cover extensive* lines of field-works, as was the case at New-York during the last war with England. It was determined to establish a system of a permanent character, and a corps of Engineers was established, who made a close examination of our whole coast, examining all existing works, and selecting points for new fortifications. Old Point Comfort was selected as one of these sites—as the action of the British troops had demonstrated the absolute *necessity of strong defences* at the entrance of the Chesapeake.

Abbott says that just before the capitulation of Ulm, Napoleon sent Captain Bernard, *a young* officer of Engineers, on an important reconnoitering expedition. With great skill and intrepidity he prosecuted his mission, advancing almost to Vienna. On his return, Napoleon personally examined him, and was much pleased with his answers. Among other things, he remarked that it would be of great advantage to direct the army upon Vienna, passing by the fortified places, and that once master of the capital the Emperor might dictate laws for the whole Austrian monarchy. This was taking too great a liberty. Napoleon severely replied, "You are very presumptuous! a young officer to pretend to trace out a campaign for me! Go and await my orders." So soon as the young man had retired, Napoleon turned to General Rapp and said, "There is a man of merit; he has observed correctly; I shall not expose him to the risk of being shot—I shall have occasion for him by-and-by." This young man finally became an Aid to Napoleon and one of the most distinguished engineers in the world. It was he who planned Fort Monroe at Old Point Comfort. Through the influence of Mr. Gallatin, himself a foreigner, General Bernard was appointed at the head of the Board of Commissions on Sea-Coast Defences, and with him were associated Commodores Lewis Warrington and J. D. Elliott, Chief-Engineer J. G. Swift, Colonel of Engineers W. K. Armstead, and Major of Engineers, Wm. McKee.

Fresh from the Grand Army of Napoleon, General Bernard had the most extravagant ideas of military works, and planned his fortifications to be garrisoned, not by hundreds and thousands, but by tens and hundreds of thousands. He had a notion that the strength of this country, like that of his native land, depended, in great measure, upon the impregnability and capacity of her lines of fortifications. He had not yet learned that the true strength of a land of Liberty laid in the stout hearts and strong arms of her brave yeomanry. Under these circumstances was old Fort Monroe planned and constructed, with her massive strength and enormous proportions.

I now find within the garrison five companies of troops and 30 officers. Three more companies are shortly expected, with a proportionate number of officers. The following is a list of the officers now present:

Staff.—Brevet Col. Harvey Brown, Major 2d Artillery, Commandant; Surgeon, N. S. Jarvis; First Lieutenant, M. S. Taylor, 2d Artillery, Regiment Quarter-Master.

Company "A," 1st Artillery.—Captain, I. Vodges; First Lieutenant, P. T. Wyman; Second Lieutenant, A. Smead; Brevet Second Lieutenant, E. R. Warner.

Company "D," 1st Artillery.—Brevet Major, I. A. Haskin; First Lieutenant, William Jenkins; Second Lieutenant, S. M. Cooper; Brevet Second Lieutenant, G. H. Weeks.

Company "I," 2d Artillery.—Captain, A. A. Gibson; First Lieutenant, J. D. Bingham; Second Lieutenant, Thomas Grey; Brevet Second Lieutenant, F. Beach.

Company "B," 2d Artillery.—Captain, J. H. Carlisle; Second Lieutenant, J. W. Barringer; Brevet Second Lieutenant, W. Sinclair.

Company "G," 4th Artillery.—Captain, A. P. Howe; First Lieutenant, R. C. Drum; Second Lieutenant, C. H. Morgan; Brevet Second Lieutenant, A. G. Robinson.

Col. Rene E. De Russy, of the Engineer Corps, commands outside of the fort and has charge of the Government property, including a number of buildings, shops and ordnance stores.

In time of war it would require 2,450 men to garrison Fort Monroe. The following is her armament so far as is *publicly* known—the real strength of the place being a secret known only to the Government: 42 42-pounders, 189 32-pounders, 10 24-pounders, 14 18-pounders, 25 12-pounders, 12 field pieces, 16 flank howitzers, 20 heavy 8-inch howitzers, 5 light do., 3 18 inch mortars, 7 heavy 10-inch do., 3 light do., 5 8-inch do., 5 16-inch stone mortars, 15 cocherns—making a total of 371 guns, costing $335,210—the fortification without the armament having cost the Government $2,402,471.

A notice of the "Rip-Raps, of Virginia," I must postpone for another letter, as the mail is closing and would not be "after time." In the meantime, rely upon it we are enjoying ourselves "hugely." The proper season for visiting Old Point is just now at hand; and though many of the old guests are leaving, others are crowding in. Mosquitoes are unknown here, and the fish are becoming finer and more abundant every day. *Adios.*

O. P. Q.

Visitors at Old Point—Ex-President Tyler—The Belle of the Point—Rich Scenes—Chowder Party—Deserters, &c., &c.

Old Point Comfort, Va., Wednesday, Aug. 11, 1858.

The sudden and unexpected roar of cannon, last evening, from the ramparts of Fort Monroe, startled the guests at Old Point, and made the "Hygeia" tremble under the loud burst of sound. The inquiry upon the lips of every one was, "What means this firing?" It appeared that three soldiers had deserted, and the firing was designed to notify the sentinels at the outposts. The notification, however, did no good, as the deserters have not been arrested.

The company at the "Hygeia" continues very full, though constantly changing and shifting, the departures being about balanced by the arrivals. The Baltimore steamer arrives every morning, and the Washington boat once a week. The boats from Norfolk are arriving or departing almost every hour in the day. Parties leaving New-York in the morning train for the South reach Baltimore in time for the steamer at 5 o'clock in the evening, arriving at Old Point at sunrise the next morning. The fare on the "Bay line" from Baltimore is only three dollars, and will compare favorably, in point of comfort, with the best North River boats. Visitors from Washington can take through tickets by the way of Baltimore, and make the trip in less than fifteen hours.

Ex-President Tyler having purchased a farm only two miles from the hotel, spends most of his time here in social communication with the guests, all of whom express for him the highest consideration. The old gentleman eschews politics, and devotes his attention to agriculture, not scientifically, but according to the old Virginia principles of making all you can this year, and letting the next take care of itself. His family attend religious worship at the chapel within the fort, where Mrs. Tyler has her own pew. John Tyler is now in his 69th year, but looks as young as when he occupied the Presidential Chair, and is quite as jocular and full of fun. He expresses the greatest confidence in posterity doing his administration justice, and says that time and reflection but satisfies him the more with every act of his official life, not one of which would he now change had he the power.

Hon. A. Dudley Mann, late Assistant Secretary of State, is sojourning here, and is loud in his praises of the beneficial effects of the air and sea-bathing upon invalids. He came here himself, suffering severely from a serious affection of the *kidneys*, and has been entirely relieved. He is now enjoying the hog-fish and soft crabs, and discussing his pet scheme for a ferry between France and the Chesapeake. Having procured an act of incorporation from the State of Virginia of the most liberal character—more liberal even than that of the Hudson Bay Company or the Credit Mobilier of France—he is now engaged in selecting thirty directors as required by the charter.

On Monday evening we had a grand dress-ball, the lady guests appearing in much elegant dressing. The Virginia belles shone out with considerable brilliancy, and the only drawback was a scarcity of beaux. Yet the immense dancing-saloon was made to rock with the devotees of Terpsichore until "the wee small hours of morning." The band of music is a very superior one and unusual sociability and good feeling prevailed throughout the hotel. We have no cliques or exclusions, but all appear as one family, and go for the greatest amount of enjoyment possible. This they derive from every source, as if by a process of absorption.

But the Virginia belles have not held undisputed sway at Old Point. A greater amount of female beauty is seldom seen congregated at one point than is now visible here, representing, as it does, almost every State in the Union. The "Empire City" sends up a numerous delegation, among whom I notice Mrs. Emmet and her fascinating daughter, Mrs. Houston, and Miss Platt, whose charms are acknowledged even by the blooming fair ones of the South.

The greatest belle, however, is a Mrs. Bass, of Mississippi, a widow, young, beautiful and wealthy, and the "*lady-love*" of ex-Governor Foote, who is devoted in his attentions. Where is it that very young widows, if beautiful and rich, are not belles? Mrs. B. evidently takes the medal. The premiums may be distributed to Miss E. A. Blake, *of Florida*; Miss Carmichael, of Annapolis; Miss Fowler, of Memphis; Miss Winter, of Washington; Miss Poe, of Georgetown, D. C.; Miss Whitfield, of North Carolina; Miss Brown, daughter of Governor Brown, of Florida; Miss Barry, of St. Louis; Miss Greer, of Ohio; Miss Parham, of Tennessee; and Miss Wood of the District of Columbia. These ladies form a galaxy of female loveliness charming to behold, but still more charming is the simplicity of their manners and their reserved and modest deportment, which is in strong contrast with many, who, with boldness, presume to thrust their faces forward and occupy the foreground in every tableau. Mrs. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, attracted great admiration, as did also the lady of Dr. Gibbs, the editor of the *South Carolinian.* Mrs. Major Ramsey, of Washington; Mrs. Mahaffy, of New-York; Mrs. Stewart, of Arkansas; Mrs. Johnson, of Illinois; and Mrs. Allen, of New-Orleans, are married ladies, but yet could with propriety be named among the reigning belles at Old Point.

A rich scene came off here last evening, which in justice to the parties concerned, should be briefly noticed. Flaming bills were posted up, announcing a "Grand Instrumental and Vocal Concert," by a brilliant array of talent, among whom appear the following imposing names:

Prof. Fandango Gusham!
The great Pianist and Composer,
Prof. M. C. Romeo!!
Pianist and Clarichetist, and
Miss Sippi Danenburg!!!

And, as the bills say, "All well-known and great performers." The programme had, of course, its first and second part, and comprised a great variety of operatic music, loaded and displayed in the finest style of the art. The performances commenced in the ball room at the hour designated in the bills, but before the conclusion of "Part First" those "well-known (now too well known) and great performers" (Jerusalem!) were most respectfully requested to suspend and postpone, indefinitely, the rest of their programme, as the hearty laugh enjoyed by the audience at the burlesque presented was a full *quid pro quo* for the admission fee, and the cry was, "On with the dance." This brilliant array of talent, including Miss Sippi Danenburg, vanished, and the scene quickly changed. The band struck up, and the young folks went whirling in the giddy mazes of the dance.

Governor Floyd and family are expected here in a few days, and several other members of the Cabinet contemplate a visit to this delightful Summer resort. A grand *chowder* party comes off next week.

O. P. Q.

Crops in Connecticut.

Salisbury, Litchfield County, Conn., Wednesday, Aug. 11, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The farmers in our region are now nearly over their "haying and harvesting," unless it is some lowland grass which may yet remain uncut. And there has not been, I will venture to assert, for a series of years, so universal and uniform good crops in our locality as the present.

Corn, especially, shows finely, and has a large growth for the season, and looks luxuriantly just now in its robe of deepest green, its tasseled plumes and silken side ornaments. And now also is the period when our buckwheat fields are just a compact mass of flowers, and attract the eye of every traveler with their unrivalled beauties. Indeed, though June may be called the month for poets, yet for true, ripened loveliness in the country, give me the early Autumn, with its "ears of plenty."

We are all here rejoicing with you in the success of what you so justly term the "Event of the age." All honor to its noble founder! May not something appropriate be done at a suitable period by our Government to show our regard.

Ujayfe.

Considerant and Brisbane.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It was stated a few days since in your paper that V. Considerant, the old and tried disciple of Fourier, had abandoned the ideas of the master. Allow me to correct this mistake. Mr. Considerant is engaged in organizing a colony in Western Texas, where, with the means he can control, it is useless to think of realizing Fourier's magnificent ideal. He proposes to men of progressive idea to emigrate and settle there. He hopes in time to people a region, where social experiments may be made, having the sympathy of the community in favor of such trials, instead of against them. He does not abandon his former convictions, but endeavors to realize what is now practicable and possible.

I am, myself, describing in a cotemporary journal the plan of an *Agricultural Association*—a great farm, owned on joint stock principles, and worked by machinery on a vast scale. This plan is different from Fourier's, but I do not for that reason change my opinions as to the truth and grandeur of the discoveries made by that great mind.

When the truths unfolded by Fourier are understood, they produce a conviction that cannot be shaken; they demonstrate the [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]

FROM ALBANY.

[illegible] in the Canal Board—Results of the Experiments with the Steam Canal Boat, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, August 12, 1858.

There has been considerable by-play of an interesting character at the State Hall within the last few days. Early last Spring, OL. HARTWELL, Engineer on the middle division of the Erie Canal, was suspended by State Engineer RICHMOND, who was desirous of filling the vacancy with O. C. CHILDS, a gentleman of unquestioned capacity as an engineer, but whose appointment was steadily and successfully resisted by Commissioner JAYCOX, at several meetings of the Contracting Board. The other members of the Board for several months awaited the result of this pretty little quarrel between the two Democratic members, in the expectation, if not in the hope that they would be able to compose their difficulties and not allow matters to go to such an extent as to menace the harmony of the Democratic household. The State Engineer, as the representative of Comptroller CHURCH, and the Soft wing of the party, made several attempts to get Mr. CHILDS appointed; but Mr. JAYCOX, who represents the Hard wing, (which in the State Hall is headed by Secretary of State TUCKER,) being inexorable, all these attempts failed. In this manner matters went along until the meeting of the Board on the 30th July, when there were but three members—a bare quorum—present. At that meeting, Mr. RICHMOND'S resolution, appointing Mr. CHILDS, was declared carried, it receiving the assent of himself and Mr. Auditor BENTON, Mr. Commissioner SHERRILL voting in the negative. This was a triumph on the part of the State Engineer which Commissioner JAYCOX did not, of course, much relish. It was, however, but a temporary triumph of that wing of the Democracy, for at the next meeting of the Board on the 5th instant, when all the members were present, the resolution appointing Mr. CHILDS was rescinded Messrs. SHERRILL, JAYCOX and RUGGLES voting in the affirmative, and Messrs. BENTON and RICHMOND in the negative. Thus was the official existence of Mr. CHILDS cut short before he was fairly in office. Although beaten, Mr. RICHMOND had not yet exhausted his genius for retaliation; and so on the same day, immediately on the adjournment of the Board, he proceeded to exercise the authority vested in him by law, and removed J. P. GOODSELL, and in his place appointed Mr. CHILDS as Division Engineer on the Eastern (SHERRILL'S) Division, GEORGE H. CLARK, Resident on the same, and OGDEN EDWARDS, Resident on the Middle (JAYCOX'S) Division, and appointed his brother, DANIEL RICHMOND, in the place of the latter, leaving the vacancy unfilled created by the removal of Mr. CLARK.

These were Jacksonian strokes, and it seemed as though the fur would soon begin to fly in earnest. The removal of GOODSELL, and the appointment of CHILDS, was a blow aimed direct at Commissioner SHERRILL, who is not distinguished for saving the left when the right cheek is smitten, but believes in trying the virtue of a stroke back first. Thus matters stood for some four or five days, until the next meeting of the Contracting Board, which was yesterday, when all of Mr. RICHMOND'S acts were non-concurred in, the engineers removed restored, Mr. CHILDS dismissed, and all things placed back as they were. The vote in the Board stood: Messrs. BENTON, SHERRILL and JAYCOX in the affirmative, and Messrs. RICHMOND and RUGGLES in the negative. Thus was the State Engineer, and through him the Softs unhorsed, and Mr. JAYCOX, and through him the Hards placed in the ascendant. And so matters stand for the present. How long they will remain so is yet to be seen. The State Engineer may suspend as many Engineers, and as often as he chooses, and the Contracting Board may agree to or veto his action as they choose. It is to be presumed that the game is not yet played out, but that the State Engineer will find some way of making himself felt.

The awakening which has followed the appointment of the Hon. S. B. RUGGLES to the post of Canal Commissioner, has, as was to have been expected, aroused the Anti-Canal feeling of the stop-law men, who have an organ in the Albany *Atlas and Argus*. It was but natural that Mr. RUGGLES should thus early become the object of its abuse. He is charged with "extravagance," with "blowing his own horn," with the design of creating a monstrous debt, with visionary and insane ideas, &c., &c., &c. Now if there is any man in all the world who can afford to hear all this, Mr. RUGGLES is that very man. Having upwards of twenty years ago, by a report to the Legislature, incurred all these epithets and ten thousand more; having initiated a policy in regard to the canals for which he afterwards suffered martyrdom; and having lived to see that very same policy vindicated by experience and adopted as the settled policy of the State; having seen his predictions more than verified, and all the abuse of him at that time taken back, save by the six feet men of stop-law memory, who never learn or unlearn anything, returning now for a brief, and yet it is to be hoped a sufficient period, to that same post to participate in the finishing of the Erie Canal to its fullest volume, he can afford to bear in silence all his enemies can say of him. The enemies of the Canal, of course, complain, but its friends will and do rejoice at the opportune return of Mr. RUGGLES. The *Atlas and Argus* may understand what the Railway interests want and how they regard the return and the efforts of Mr. RUGGLES, but it cannot understand the real feeling among the people of all parties, particularly in the Western part of the State, to which Mr. R. has been assigned. There are but few "six feet," or stop-law men there who will respond to the tirades of the "cat-pace" organ. But as one man they hail the appointment as their great good fortune, as the best thing that could have happened for the State, and will not listen for an instant to the miserable stuff put forth by the *Argus*, about extravagance and the like. What extravagant measure has Mr. RUGGLES proposed? The *Atlas and Argus* refers to the proposition to raise the bridges so as to admit of the introduction of steam—so as to reduce the time between Buffalo and tide-water to four and five days—so as to increase the cargoes from 120 to 150 and 200 tons—so as to place the Erie Canal in a position to defy competition, and realize her destiny. To do this the bridges must be raised—*Railroad bridges and all*—(does the shoe pinch there?)—some one foot, some two feet, to a uniform height. And how much is this going to cost? What is this great piece of extravagance that so frightens the Railway-and-Anti-Canal organ? It is the Western Division to which Mr. RUGGLES must confine his attention. At the next meeting of the Canal Board he will report the entire cost of raising the bridges on his division. I venture the prediction that the entire expense will be found *within fifteen thousand dollars, and likely will be not one-half that sum!* And this is the insane extravagance with which Mr. RUGGLES is charged! A highly dangerous and extravagant man is that Mr. RUGGLES, and a marvelously sagacious journal is this Railway organ to find it out!

The subject of removing this obstruction to steam navigation on the canal will come before the Democratic Canal Board at its next meeting. Let them resist the measure if they dare. Let them go on to the record as postponing—for they can only postpone—steam navigation, and the day when by the expenditure of a few thousands of dollars the capacity of the Erie Canal *will be more than doubled*, and this Democratic Canal Board will make up a record on which they cannot stand for an instant. The railways may desire to see such a record made up, but the people, whose property the canal is, do not.

Steam on the canal has been shown to be perfectly practicable. There is no serious obstacle but the bridges. Mr. RUGGLES goes for raising them immediately, so that we may have at least one month of unobstructed steam navigation this season, and the assurance that boat builders may, during the Winter, safely go ahead and construct their steam propellers for the Spring trade. A revolution is about to take place in navigating the canal, which, as has been said, will add one half to her capacity, place on her waters hundreds and thousands of steam propellers, which will take themselves not only the whole length of the canal but down the Hudson, any and everywhere they choose to go in New-York harbor, to any slip, dock or warehouse, thus dispensing with three or four profits paid for towing on the river, tugging in the harbor, and demurrage at the dock. Each canal propeller will be independent in itself, and the canal business will be independent, going to and from tide-water without being compelled, like mere logs, to rely on towing companies on the canal or river, or in any harbor; but each boat will have within itself, that to obtain which no inconsiderable share of its earnings has hitherto been necessary—the means of locomotion—to say nothing about the time saved. Who does not at once see the magnitude of the revolution at hand—how great and immediate the results—how the "inexorable law of cheapness" is about to be applied to canal navigation and the movement of commerce that floats from the lakes to tide-water? Mr. RUGGLES would remove all obstructions to this great consummation; he would let no more bridge, railway or otherwise, lay an embargo upon it. "Six feet men," men in the railway interest, and politicians of the "stop law school" may continue to do it, but on them let the responsibility rest. RODERICK.

Danger of Traveling on the New-York and Erie Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A few weeks since the public ear was shocked by the report of an accident on the New-York and Erie Railroad near Port Jervis, by which several lives were lost, and many other passengers seriously injured.

On a subsequent downward trip over that road, I saw the locality of the accident, and consider it providential that it occurred at so favorable a point—the slope of the bank being only twenty or thirty feet high, free from trees and stumps, and the ground at its base a gentle declivity of green sward.

Over the mountain ranges between the Hudson and Delaware, and the Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers, there are but few spots where cars could be run off the track at a high rate of speed, with so little injury to passengers, as at that identical point.

The Delaware division is by far the most dangerous of the four great divisions of the New-York and Erie Railroad, following the sinuosities of the Delaware River some ninety miles, with many short curves, abounding in deep rock cuttings and heavy embankments across the gorges of the mountains. But by far the most dangerous portion of this rude division lies in the State of Pennsylvania, between Port Jervis and Narrowsburg, into which State the Company were forced to carry their road, (paying an annual tax of some $10,000 for opening up a passage through its sterile and rocky gorges,) owing to the east bank of the river being monopolized by the Delaware and Hudson Canal.

Here, for a distance of some twenty miles, the road is built in the face of steep cliffs, curving around projecting headlands at a height, in some places, of sixty to eighty feet above the river; and yet I was told that the time-table speed on that division was the same as on the other divisions of the road; but whether that is true or not, I state from personal observation, that we ran from Narrowsburg to Port Jervis, *thirty-four miles, in less than one hour*, and stopped once on the way long enough to take in water.

And yet, thanks to a kind overruling Providence, we arrived in safety. A switch misplaced, a broken rail, a rock loosened from its dizzy height and rolled on to the track, and we should have been hurled, in shapeless masses of quivering flesh, into the boiling current of the Delaware, or dashed to fragments against the acute angles of the rock cuttings. If it had been a fearful race for life, braving great danger to escape still greater, or on some errand of mercy where delay would have been death to hundreds, such speed would have been excusable, nay, even right, but no such motives existed; and I do not doubt but that nine-tenths of the passengers would have preferred one half the speed, and a cold breakfast an hour later at Port Jervis.

In general, I can speak favorably of the management of the trains over the Erie Road. The cars are luxurious, the conductors competent and attentive, the track is in fair condition, and the road is operated with as much safety to life and limb as are the same distances on the average of railroads.

My object in this communication has been to call the attention of those interested to what I consider an unwarrantable and highly dangerous rate of speed over the worst portion of the road, which I suppose might be reduced to a point consistent with absolute safety, and the lost time recovered on the easy grades and slight curvatures of the road through the beautiful vallies of the Susquehanna.

YONKERS, Aug. 11, 1858.

Reception of Secretary Toucey in Hartford.

The Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy, had a public reception at Hartford on Wednesday. The *Times* says:

"Nearly an hour before the cars arrived, thousands of people flocked to the dépôt, and the numbers were constantly augmented till Gov. TOUCEY arrived. Many hundreds preceded the line of escort, and rallied around the place of his residence, before his arrival. As soon as the cars entered the station-house, a signal rocket was sent up, and this was immediately followed by the firing of canon.

Governor TOUCEY was met at the cars by a number of his friends, and conducted to an open carriage standing in front of the line of Armory Guards and the Band. The Guards then formed a line of march, the carriage following. The people, to the number of thousands, sent up the most hearty cheers.

On arriving at the residence of Mr. BEACH, the Guards opened columns to the right and left, faced inwards and presented arms. The carriage with Gov. TOUCEY passed through the lines, and left him at the door.

Here the Hon. WM. W. EATON addressed Gov. TOUCEY. He said that in behalf of his fellow-citizens he welcomed him to his home. It was no party movement. But your fellow-citizens have come here, (said Mr. E.,) to pay their respects to you on your arrival at the city of your residence.

Governor TOUCEY said he thanked his fellow-citizens for this cordial welcome. After so long an absence, to return home, to find himself in the midst of his friends and neighbors, and to be welcomed by them with such manifestations of regard, filled him with gratitude which no words could express. He could not look on the demonstration before him unmoved. His grateful feelings responded to the tokens of personal friendship and regard which were so strongly expressed by those who had assembled to greet him this evening. But, gentlemen, this manifestation of feeling cannot be on my account. It is due to the great Statesman who now occupies the Presidential chair. It is not for me to speak of the measures of his Administration—of the caution, the prudence, the wisdom, the firmness, and the consummate ability with which he has devised and executed them. The cool and wise judgment, and firm purpose to administer the Government for the welfare of the whole country, commands your respect, and you express it here this evening. His Administration you know has been thus far eminently successful. The exciting Kansas question, which seemed to be alienating the good relations of the two great sections of our common country, has been settled. The perplexing difficulties in Utah, where civil war was threatened, have also been adjusted, and happily without bloodshed. The great question of the right of search, on which we fought the battles of the war of 1812, and which had never been abandoned by England till the present time, has now been conclusively and forever settled. The claim that a foreign national vessel may search the decks and cabins of our merchant ships, is now unequivocally abandoned; and never again will any foreign power presume, I trust, to set foot upon the deck of an American merchantman, under the plea of a right to do so. That annoying and unjust claim, till now practically enforced by our Transatlantic neighbors, has been stricken from the record of the civilized nations of the earth, under the firm, just, and enlightened policy of our present Chief Magistrate.

Gentlemen, I may mingle my congratulations with your own, and the congratulations of the civilized world, on the successful termination of the great enterprise of laying the Atlantic Telegraph Cable—an enterprise in which two great nations have participated.

Permit me again to thank you for the manifestations of regard which you have extended to me this evening. I intend to remain in this city a few days, and during my stay shall be gratified, my fellow-citizens, to take you by the hand." [Loud cheers.]

An English View of "Free Love."

From the London Saturday Review.

In most cases it is right to let evil of a certain kind alone. Blasphemy and obscenity are not cured by being talked about; and simply to review the literature of Holywell-street does no good. But this is because it is at our own doors; and, moreover, it illustrates nothing. Here, in England, people are not filthy and profligate upon principle; and no one since SHELLEY openly rejects, and preaches the rejection of, marriage, upon philosophical and moral, if not religious grounds. But in America the case is different. We may talk of morals beyond the Atlantic much as we do of the social state of Pompeii and China. Distance scarcely lends enchantment to the view; but scene, place, people and subject are foreign to us. We speculate on the dirt of WALT WHITMAN much as we look at certain Greek epigrams. The evil does not come home to us—it is altogether *ab extra*. Our justification for what we are about to produce is complete if we simply remark that the Free-Lovers' Convention was held in New-York, and not in England. But there is a further reason for taking the matter up. We have in this country the seeds of what has produced Dead Sea apples elsewhere. The Free-Lovers' Convention is the full development of Spiritualism and the Woman's Rights movement, and both these crazes have found entrance among ourselves. We certainly do not anticipate that either the one or the other will go the American length in this sober, stupid country. We are much slower in working a principle to its logical results than other men; and, to do them simple justice, we are not going to charge such persons as Mr. WILKINSON or Mrs. CROSSLAND, or the fair philosophers of the *Englishwoman's Magazine*, with either the free thought or the yet freer language of the Free-Lovers. Still, it is well that these respectable, and we believe high-minded, people should know what comes of the religion and the reforms which they advocate. They are strong-minded enough not to be hurt by the exposure. Shocked we trust they will be; but they want shocking. In cases of social and moral paralysis, a good electric battery is wanted to bring the system into healthy action. Mr. LAING some years ago informed the world of the existence and practice of the Prussian sect of Muckers, and his exposure did good. We are therefore thankful to a Liverpool paper for transcribing the acts of the Synod of Free-Lovers; for, like any other Council or Synod, the Fraternity or Society of the Free-Lovers' Convention enunciates its Articles of Faith—if that can be called a creed which only proposes to believe nothing. The confession ranges over all things, human and divine, for the express purpose of expunging both humanity and divinity from its *credenda* and *agenda*. But quotation is better and safer in this case than paraphrase, and we accordingly copy a few extracts from our Liverpool contemporary:

"1. The authority of each individual soul is absolute and final in deciding all questions as to what is true or false in principle, or right or wrong in practice.

3. That the phenomena of Spiritualism have demonstrated the fact that an actual intercourse between embodied and disembodied human spirits is both possible and actual; that the conviction of this actuality * * * * conduces to the inauguration of the only authority consistent with the human soul.

6. That the sacred and important right of Woman is to decide for herself how often, and under what circumstances, she shall assume the responsibility of maternity.

7. That nothing is true or right, and nothing is false or wrong, because it is sanctioned or condemned by the Bible.

9. * * * * all laws authorising or sustaining private property in land * * * * are as unjust as would be any laws compelling men and women to pay for air.

15. That the time and devotion spent on religious services can confer no benefit on an Infinite and Independent Power, and can therefore be no virtue."

The fifth resolution caused considerable debate. Unless we mistake its *genesis*, it embodies the language of Swedenborgianism, from which Spiritualism has been derived. It stands thus:

"5. That the only true and natural marriage is an exclusive conjugal love between one man and one woman; and that the only true home is the isolated home based upon this exclusive love."

Of course this resolution means nothing, because the conjugal love defined need not consist in a permanent tie. Indeed, it seems to have been understood in this sense; for Mrs. BRANCH, of New-York, who is described as "the leading spirit of the Free-Lovers," at once detected the weak point, and opened her oration by declaring that, "to her mind, this resolution meant nothing." Still she was bound not to let the equivocation pass; and as she was "one who dared to look the marriage question in the face, and openly to denounce the marriage institution as the sole cause of woman's degradation and misery," she spoke out, and did look the question in the face:

"To the marriage ceremony woman is indebted for her wrongs, for her aching heart, her chains, her slavery. * * * * You speak of woman's right to labor, her right to teach, her right to vote, and lastly, though not least, her right to get married; but do you say anything about her right to love when she will, where she will, and whom she will? Your resolution stipulates that she is to have an isolated home, with an exclusive conjugal love. This is very pretty in sentiment * * * * but it will not do for practical life. * * * * Just as woman is free in her thoughts, her affections, making her home wherever she chooses, just so will her children be brave. * * * * It is the binding marriage ceremony that keeps woman degraded in mental and moral slavery. She must demand her freedom, * * * * her right to bear children when she will, and to whom she will. * * * * I believe in the absolute freedom of the affections, and that it is woman's privilege—ay, her right—to accept or refuse any love that comes to her. * * * * I wish the resolution to be put in a more definite form, stating what conjugal love is, and to how few or how many an isolated household may be limited."

JOEL TIFFANY, of Ohio, "indulged in some very plain-spoken remarks," and observed that "free-love was but another name for free-lust"—an observation which must have struck Mrs. BRANCH as coarse. Mr. EVANS, however, "a Shaker, hailing from Lebanon," made amends for this single slip into decency and common sense, and approved of Mrs. BRANCH'S views, upon the high religious ground that "God is male and female, a dual being," and he then went on with considerable superfluity, to explain that "he did not believe the Bible to be the Word of God." Mr. CURTIS, of Philadelphia, announces that he intends to practice what others preach:

"He married himself to his wife, and she married herself to me * * * not that God sanctified it—we did not want God in the matter—not that it was sanctioned by magistrate or priest * * * and when we married we expressed that sentiment; and when we agree to separate, we shall accomplish that separation without the help of God, or priest or magistrate—we don't want the consent of either of the three—we do not want to be united because God unites us, and we will not be separated because God separates us."

If we were inclined to be learned on this matter, we should say that we had heard a good deal of this before. ARISTOPHANES, in certain naughty plays, has anticipated the best or worst part of this view of woman's rights, which we suppose existed, or it would hardly have been satirized, in Athens. In one, he especially introduces the Convention's view of woman's right to decide "how often she is to assume the responsibility of maternity." The Manicheans, or at least some Gnostics, held something very like the Shaker's theory of a male and female god. The Empire of the Nairs, which perhaps never existed, is represented as much the same with Mrs. BRANCH'S free-and easy polygamy and polyandry. Mr. MADAN'S Thelyphthora was in the same direction, against the immorality of the perpetuity of marriage. JOHN of Leyden and the Munster fanatics combined socialism and a community of the sexes much in the same way, and Mr. PERCY SHELLEY, and his mother-in-law and father-in-law, preached on the same text. The chief novelty about Mrs. BRANCH is her style. She speaks remarkably well. We cannot refuse our admiration to her terse, epigrammatic, biting manner of speech. She is skillful in the art of condensation. Close, clear, and pointed in her famous saying. It is Woman's Rights resolved into its *prima materia*. She declares her right "to bear children when she will and to whom she will,"—her right "to accept or refuse any love that comes to her"—her right "to love when she will, where she will and whom she will." This is exhaustive—it embraces, as Mrs. BRANCH is nobly prepared to do, the whole human race. It is the very pemmican of insolence and nastiness. The only thing that strikes us as at all strange is, that with these views Mrs. BRANCH and the Free Lovers should go about sermonizing and speech-making on this very common every-day matter. Here in London, unless its reputation is sadly belied, this lady's theory is reduced to daily or nightly practice. This sort of marriage is as old as history and experience. It completely fulfills Mrs. BRANCH'S definition. In Norton street and Wych-street there are those "who accept or refuse any love that comes to them," and who not only claim but exercise their right "to love when they will, whom they will and where they will." So much for the fact; and with this before us we can only recommend Mrs. BRANCH—though very likely she does not require any such suggestion—to be the great example which she paints. It would be infinitely more honest than her present social position. One difficulty alone presents itself to our thorough comprehension of woman's rights, as thus eloquently and intelligibly announced. If woman has the right "to love whom she will," it follows, as rights and duties are correlative, that there must be a power in woman to enforce her rights. TARQUIN'S crime is, of course, by this definition, impossible; and, as among the Free Lovers everything changes places, we cannot but ask whether LUCRETIA is to take TARQUIN'S place? If so, it is high time to inaugurate a Man's Rights Convention. Force must meet force.

The Albany Argus on the New Canal Enterprise.

The Albany *Atlas and Argus* discourses of steam on the Canals:

"A tug of very moderate size might, by the use of several wheels adapted to the occasion, by a very simple mechanical contrivance, acquire a tractile power sufficient to draw a train of Canal-boats as numerous as the cars that follow a locomotive on a railway. The rate of progress would not be much greater than is at present allowed; but speed is not the main object of canal navigation, while economy is; and in water transportation the economy of force used is in the inverse ratio of the speed.

The question of "Steam on the Canals" must be treated as a practical one. It is not intended to be the theme of foolish speeches and electioneering small-talk. The men who are to make the application will conform the uses of steam to the condition of the Canal, and not wait for the Canal to be adapted to the new boats. The childish proposition of Mr. RUGGLES,

'To lift up the bridges as high as the sky,
To let King John and his courtiers pass by,'

would be absurd and extravagant.

There is no necessity for a perpendicular smoke-pipe on such a steamboat. In a recent steam-carriage for common highways, the steam and smoke are discharged downwards in front. This is the most trivial of all the obstacles to steam on the Canals."

A Fatal Storm.

From the Joliet (Ill.) Democrat, 7th.

On last Saturday evening we were visited by one of the most terrific thunder-storms we have ever witnessed. The rain poured down in perfect torrents for hours, and the heavens were in a perfect blaze of lightning, the thunder rolled incessantly in deafening peals, and appeared to shake the very foundations of the earth.

We learn that the house of a Mr. POWELL in the town of Washington, in this County, was struck, and Mrs. POWELL instantly killed, and Mr. POWELL and several of the family so severely injured that their lives are despaired of. The clothing of the children was set on fire, and they were too much shocked to put it out, until after they were severely burned.

We have learned of damage being done to property in various places, but nothing very serious. Within the city limits, the lightning struck in as many as twenty different places, without, however, doing any very serious damage. HOWE, HYDE & CO.'S mills, HUNT & WARD'S planing mill, the Rock Island Railroad bridge, the dwellings of Messrs. M'NIFF and MOLLOY, Mrs. TULLOCK'S barn, the old Exchange Hotel, besides numerous other buildings, were struck, and slightly injured. Four cows, in different parts of the city, were killed. A horse hitched to a telegraph pole near PARK & ELWOOD'S office, was knocked down three or four times, when it was discovered that a small wire came down the pole from the main one to within a few inches of the horse. We heard several horses were killed on the tow-path, and a pair of mules were so much frightened that they jumped into the river, and were carried over the dam and drowned.

The Canadian Election—Darcy McGee.

From the Toronto Colonist.

The contest in Toronto goes on bravely. At the moment we write, the Catholics are divided. They are half disposed to start a candidate of their own, which is perhaps really the best thing they can do. Mr. CAMERON states his views with a bluntness almost amounting to a fault. The contrast, however, in this regard between him and the Church-street party does him good, in so far as it shows he is not finessing to get office. The electors should keep the fact steadily before them that their late representative was too easily caught by Mr. McGEE to be reliable; and, in addition to this, they must not overlook the fact, that in a plain political bargain, he was completely overmatched by a French Bishop only five or six years in the country. We must have more skill, not to say anything of honesty, in our next representative.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 13, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.
Ashes, bbls	19	—	—
Flour, bbls	6,566	1,563	1,200
Wheat, bushels	19,704	—	—
Wheat, bbls	—	114	—
Corn, bushels	38,299	—	10,000
Oats, bushels	5,000	—	5,552
Provisions, pkgs	—	472	437
Whisky, bbls	100	445	50

ASHES—Are in demand at our quotations, at $6 for Pots, and $6@$6 12½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.; sales 125 bbls.

COFFEE—Is quiet, yet quoted firm; sales have been made to-day of 300 bags Java on private terms; 35 bags Rio at 11½c., and 60 bags St. Domingo at 9¾c. ℔ lb., usual terms. The price at which Cape was sold yesterday was 10½c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been moderately inquired for, and sales have been reported since our last of 1,500 bales, including Middling at 12¼c. for Upland, and 12¾c. for New-Orleans, ℔ lb.

DRUGS—We have heard of sales of 3,000 kegs Bi. Carb. Soda, to arrive and here, the latter at 5⅛c.; also 26 tons Sal Soda, at 2 3-16c., and 50 tons Soda Ash (80 per cent) at $2 81¼ per 100 lbs.

DYEWOODS—Further sales of 150 tons Savanilla Fustic, on terms not ascertained.

DRY GOODS—HAGGERTY & Co. sold, to-day, a catalogue of carpetings, nearly all Philadelphia, at prices indicative of much firmness as compared with the last sale of similar goods.

FISH—Dry Cod are dull, and prices are somewhat nominal at from $3@$3 75 for all kinds ℔ 100 lbs. Mackerel are quiet, yet held very firmly. Supply very moderate. Box Herring have been in active demand, and sales have been reported within a few days of 6,000 boxes at 25c. for scaled, and 14c.@15c. for No. 1; also 2,000 boxes Magdalene at 30c. ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is heavy for State and Western Flour, and prices of rejected brands, which are most abundant, are lower. Other kinds are also less firm. The inquiry is moderate, chiefly for home use; sales 9,500 bbls.:

Rejected Superfine State	$3 85	@$4 05
Rejected Extra State	4 10	@ 4 35
Standard Superfine State	4 35	@ 4 55
Standard Extra State	4 75	@ 4 85
Superfine Western	4 40	@ 4 65
Fancy Ohio	4 70	@ 4 80
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 80	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	5 40	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 00	@ 5 25
Extra Genesee	5 50	@ 6 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@ 7 50

Canadian is quiet at old rates; sales 470 bbls., in lots, at from $4 80@ $5 60 for low to choice extra ℔ bbl. Southern is less active and less buoyant. Sales 1,650 bbls., at $5 25@$5 50 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $5 60@$7 75 for low fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, at $3 50@$4 25 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey, and $4 90@$5 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Sales have been made since our last of 50 half-pipes Cognac Brandy, part at $2 75@$6; 75 do. Bordeaux and Rochelle do., at $1 50@$1 75; 600 cases Claret, part at $3; 1,000 baskets Champagne, at $8@$14; 50 pipes Holland Gin, on terms not ascertained; 100 quarter casks Burgundy Port Wine, part at $1@$1 25; and 100 do. Sherry, at $1 25@$2.

FRUIT—Sales 200 boxes Layer Raisins, at $3 12½@$3 25; and 250 boxes Bunch Raisins, at $2 50, ℔ box. Also 80 packages Currants, mostly at 8c. ℔ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat is doing better. Sound and prime lots are rather sparingly offered. These are in good request, and quoted very firm, with a tendency in favor of sellers. The supply of other kinds is not very heavy, and the general condition of the stock is noticeably better, there being fewer badly-damaged and very dirty lots on the market than we have had occasion to report at an earlier period. Sales 82,500 bushels, including ordinary to very good White Canadian at $1 14@$1 22; good to choice White Western at $1 18@$1 25; ordinary to prime Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 12@$1 16; unsound to fair Milwaukee Club, at 94c.@$1 01; (prime would readily bring $1 02;) unsound Iowa Spring, in store, at 94c; ordinary to prime new White Southern, at $1 35@$1 50; and inferior to very good new Red Southern, at $1 10@$1 30 ℔ bushel. Corn is depressed and declining; the available supply exceeding the requirements of buyers. Sales 70,000 bushels, at 70c.@74c. for unsound; 75c.@86c. for very inferior to prime mixed Western; 86c. for yellow Western; 87c.@90c. for White Southern, and 94c.@96c. for yellow do. ℔ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 3,000 bushels fair Northern at 83c. ℔ bushel. Nothing really new in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats are quiet at former rates. Western, 51c.@53c.; State, 48c.@51c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 43c.@48c.; Southern, 34c.@42c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,500 bales, at 45c.@50c., ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The demand has been good throughout the week, and an advance of 1c. ℔ lb. has been obtained on some descriptions. Holders are not offering their stocks freely. The receipts have been extremely light; we have had no arrivals from foreign ports. The principal sales have been: 5,000 Buenos Ayres, at 25c.@25¼c., 6 mos.; 2,000 do., (to arrive,) at 25½c., do.; 3,000 Orinoco, at 23c., do.; 3,000 California, (to arrive,) at 23c., do.; 1,700 Minas, at 21¾c., do.; 4,500 Chagres, at 21½c., do.

HOPS—Are in moderate demand, at 4½c.@6c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Is quiet, at unchanged prices.

LEATHER—The demand for Sole has been fair; prices remain unchanged. The week's movements have been as follows:

	SOLE. Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts, sides	59,200	7,800
Sales, sides	56,700	6,150
Stock at the close	145,300	26,300

LIME—Rockland: 60c. for Common, and 90c. for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The inquiry continues moderate; at former prices. New-Orleans, 50c.; Porto Rico, 28c.@42c.; Cuba Muscovado 21c.@28c.; Clayed Cuba, 20c.@21c., ℔ gallon usual terms.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in fair demand, and sales have been reported of 1,800 bbls. common at $1 60 ℔ 310 lbs., delivered; 400 bbls. Strained do. at $1 70; and 300 bbls. White at $5 ℔ 280 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. The reported sales of Spirits of Turpentine add up 700 bbls., to arrive and here, at 46½c.@46c. cash, ℔ gallon.

OILS—Crude Whale is in fair request at from 48c.@52c. ℔ gallon. Advices from New-Bedford report sales there, within the week, of 2,300 bbls. Crude Sperm at from $1 18@$1 23 ℔ gallon. Other kinds are in very moderate request at unaltered quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and drooping; sales 230 bbls. in lots, at $17 40 for Mess, and $14 50@$15 for Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in limited demand at 8⅝c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6¼c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is quiet, including dry Salted Middles at from 9¾c.@11c. Smoked Middles at 9¾c.@11c., and clear do. do., at 11¼c.@11⅝c. ℔ lb. Smoked Hams, 11½c.@12c. Lard is in request and is firm; 250 bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 11⅛c.@11⅝c. for ordinary to Prime, ℔ lb. Beef is moderately inquired for at, however, buoyant prices. Sales 230 bbls., in lots, at $14@$14 50 for repacked Western Mess; $15@$15 50 for extra do.; $11 75@$12 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $20@$22 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $18 50@$19 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at 12c.@18c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for common to good State, and 21c.@23c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling moderately at 6c.@8c. for good common to prime, ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 540 tcs, middling to prime, at $3@$3 75, each, ℔ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales 10 cases No. 1 Nutmegs at 60c.; and 100 bags Pepper at 9½c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—The demand has been animated, and prices have again advanced a shade, closing about as high as they ranged previous to late reduction. Sales have been made of 3,400 hhds., nearly all Cuba, at from 6⅝c.@9c., including, however, a few hundred hhds. Porto Rico at from 7¾c.@9¼c.; also, 1,700 boxes Havana, part at 8c.@8⅜c. ℔ lb., usual terms.

TALLOW—Is in demand at 9¾c. ℔ lb., but is generally held higher.

TOBACCO—The demand has improved, and prices have been sustained. Sales since Tuesday last, 142 hhds. Kentucky, at 8c.@12¾c.; 2,851 bbls. Havana, at 23c.@60c.; 50 bbls. Yara and 147 bbls. Cuba, on private terms; and 147 cases Seed Leaf, at 12c.@25c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls., in lots, mainly at 27c., cash, ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 1,000 bales Cotton (compressed) at ⅜d. ℔ lb.; 7,000 bushels Grain (room relet) on private terms; (the nominal quotations for Breadstuffs are 1s. for Flour, and 3d. for Grain, in bulk;) 400 bbls. Resin at 1s. 9d.; Spirits Turpentine at 3s.; and five tons Whalefoots at 12s. 6d. For Hamburg, measurement goods at 35s. For Antwerp, 5,000 bushels Grain at 4⅝d. For Bordeaux, heavy pipe Staves at $27.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Aug 13, 1858.

MEATS.

Business lacks animation; prices have not varied remarkably. The dullness is, of course, most noticeable in Fresh Meats. Pickled, Salted and Smoked Meats are moderately inquired for.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℔ lb	11	@ 16
Beef, chuck roast, ℔ lb	8	@ 12
Beef, second cut chuck, ℔ lb	8	@ 10
Beef, porter-house steak, ℔ lb	15	@ 18
Beef, sirloin steak, ℔ lb	13	@ 15
Beef, rump steak, ℔ lb	10	@ 13
Beef, corned ℔ lb	4	@ 11
Mutton, hind quarters, ℔ lb	9	@ 14
Mutton, fore quarters, ℔ lb	5	@ 9
Mutton, chops, ℔ lb	10	@ 14
Lambs, quarter	75	@1 30
Lamb, ℔ lb	11	@ 14
Veal, hind quarters, ℔ lb	10	@ 13
Veal, fore quarters, ℔ lb	5	@ 9
Veal, cutlets, ℔ lb	12	@ 16
Pork, fresh, ℔ lb	9	@ 11
Pork, salted, ℔ lb	8½	@ 10
Pork, jowls, ℔ lb	8	@ 10
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@2 50
Soup Meats, ℔ lb	4	@ 8
Smoked Beef, ℔ lb	12	@ 14
Bacon, ℔ lb	11½	@ 12½
Hams, ℔ lb	11½	@ 12
Shoulders, ℔ lb	9½	@ 10
Tongues, each	60	@ 81
Lard, ℔ lb	12½	@ —
Lard, by the tub, ℔ lb	11½	@ 12
Sausages, City made, ℔ lb	11	@ 12
Tripe, ℔ lb	6	@ —

POULTRY AND GAME.

The demand is gradually improving. Supplies are good, and prices are sustained.

Fowls, ℔ pair	75	@1 50
Fowls, Buck's County, ℔ pair	1 00	@1 75
Chickens, roasting, ℔ pair	1 00	@1 25
Chickens, Spring, ℔ pair	50	@1 25
Spring Ducks, ℔ pair	75	@1 25
Spring Geese, each	1 25	@1 75
Turkeys, ℔ lb	16	@ 20
Western Poultry, ℔ lb	12	@ 15
Pigeons, Wild, ℔ dozen	1 50	@2 00
Pigeons, Squab, ℔ dozen	2 25	@3 00
Woodcock, ℔ doz	4 50	@5 00
Woodcock, ℔ pair	75	@1 00
Snipe, Curlew and Merlin, ℔ doz	2 50	@3 00
Snipe, Dowicher, ℔ doz	1 25	@1 50
Snipe, Ox-eyes, ℔ doz	37	@ 50
Plover, ℔ doz	3 50	@4 00

FISH.

Fresh Salmon are disappearing. Some Fresh Mackerel have been received. Spanish Mackerel are cheaper, being more plenty. Codfish and Sheepshead are advancing. We add this week to our list of Smoked Fish, Smoked Sturgeon—a novelty in this market. Business is moderately active.

Salmon, ℔ lb	44	@50	Weak-fish, ℔ lb	—	@ 8
Codfish, ℔ lb	5	@—	King-fish, ℔ lb	15	@18
Mackerel, each	12½	@—	Sheepshead, ℔ lb	18	@25
Spanish Mackerel, ℔ lb	—	@25	Blue-fish, ℔ lb	8	@—
Halibut, ℔ lb	10	@—	Black-fish, ℔ lb	8	@10
Eels, ℔ lb	12	@—	Sturgeon, ℔ lb	—	@ 8
Flounders, ℔ lb	6	@—	Gr'n Turtle, ℔ lb	15	@—
Porgies, ℔ lb	6	@—	Herring, ℔ bunch	12	@—
Sea Bass, ℔ lb	10	@—	Mussels, ℔ ½ pk	12	@—
Striped Bass, ℔ lb	12	@15	Frogs, ℔ doz	12½	@62½

Oysters, ℔ 100	50	@ 1 00
Oysters, pickled, ℔ 100	$1 25	@ 1 50
Clams, ℔ 100	25	@ 50
Lobsters, ℔ lb	6	@ —
Crabs, ℔ doz	25	@ —
Crabs—Soft Shell, ℔ doz	1 00	@ —
Salmon, Nova Scotia, Smoked, ℔ lb	20	@ 22
Salmon, City smoked, ℔ lb	16	@ 18
Salmon, pickled, ℔ lb	12	@ 15
Codfish, pickled, ℔ lb	4	@ 5
Halibut, smoked, ℔ lb	10	@ —
Sturgeon, smoked, ℔ lb	10	@ —
Mackerel, smoked, ℔ lb	10	@ —
Mackerel, pickled, each	6	@ 12
Alewives, ℔ 100	1 00	@ 1 25
Sounds and Tongues, ℔ lb	8	@ 10

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes are plenty and in fair demand at uniform prices. Green Corn, Onions, Cucumbers, Okra, Tomatoes, Beans, Egg Plant, Squashes and Melons are more abundant and lower. Green Peas are disappearing. Other commodities present no remarkable changes.

Potatoes, New L. I. and N. J., ℔ bbl	2 00	@2 75
Potatoes, New L. I. and N. J., ℔ bushel	75	@1 00
Potatoes, New, half peck	15	@ 18
Green Corn, ℔ 100 ears	50	@ 75
Green Corn, ℔ dozen	8	@ 12
Turnips, New, ℔ doz. bunches	50	@ —
Turnips, New, ℔ bunch	4	@ 5
Carrots, New, ℔ doz. bunches	—	@ 50
Carrots, New, ℔ bunch	4	@ 5
Beets, New, ℔ doz. bunches	50	@ —
Beets, New, ℔ bunch	5	@ —
Onions, ℔ doz. strings	75	@ —
Onions ℔ string	7	@ 8
Onions, new, ℔ half peck	18	@ 20
Onions, new, ℔ bunch	4	@ 5
Okra, ℔ 100	37½	@ —
Okra, ℔ doz	4	@ 5
Cabbage, new, ℔ dozen	50	@1 00
Cabbage, new, ℔ head	5	@ 10
Tomatoes, ℔ bushel basket	75	@1 25
Tomatoes, ℔ quart	5	@ —
Green Peas, ℔ bbl	4 00	@4 50
Green Peas, ℔ bushel	1 50	@ —
Green Peas, ℔ half peck	—	@ 25
Beans, ℔ peck	18	@ —
Lima Beans, ℔ bushel	2 00	@ —
Cucumbers, ℔ dozen	9	@ —
Parsley, ℔ bunch	—	@ 3
Mint, ℔ bunch	1	@ 2
Leeks, ℔ bunch	6	@ —
Garlic, ℔ bunch	10	@ —
Garlic, ℔ doz	1 00	@ —
Egg Plants, each	10	@ —
Salad, ℔ doz. heads	12	@ 37
Salad, ℔ head	2	@ 3
Squashes, ℔ bushel	50	@ —
Squashes, each	3	@ 5
Watermelons, each	15	@ 62
Muskmelons, each	6	@ 15

FRUIT.

Peaches, Plums and Whortleberries have declined, being more freely offered. Raspberries and Apricots about all gone. There is a more extensive variety of Pears in market, and consequently a wider range of prices. Oranges are scarce and are higher. The supplies of Pine Apples and Cocoanuts are diminishing. The inquiry for fruit is good.

Peaches, ℔ basket	$1 25	@4 00
Peaches, ℔ quart	10	@ 25
Plums, ℔ quart	15	@ 25
Currants, ℔ lb	10	@ —
Blackberries, Lawton, box	—	@ 30
Blackberries, New-Rochelle ℔ basket	15	@ —
Blackberries, common, ℔ quart	12	@ 18
Whortleberries, ℔ quart	9	@ 12
Apples, new, ℔ half-peck	25	@ 50
Pears, new, ℔ basket	1 00	@6 00
Oranges, ℔ dozen	50	@1 00
Lemons, ℔ box	3 00	@4 00
Lemons, ℔ dozen	12½	@ 37½
Pine Apples, ℔ dozen	75	@2 00
Pine Apples, each	10	@ 18
Cocoanuts, ℔ 100	2 50	@3 00
Cocoanuts, ℔ doz	37	@ 50
Figs, ℔ box	40	@ 60
Figs, ℔ lb	12	@ —
Dates, ℔ lb	10	@ —
Raisins, ℔ lb	12	@ —
Raisins, Bunch, ℔ box	2 50	@ —
Currants, ℔ lb	10	@ —
Preserved Ginger, ℔ jar, about 6 lbs	1 00	@ —
Green Ginger, ℔ lb	25	@ —

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

The changes in this line have not been important. The general demand is moderate.

Butter, State, by the tub, ℔ lb	16	@ 22
Butter, State, ℔ lb	18	@ 24
Butter, Orange County, ℔ lb	22	@ 24
Butter, Orange County, by the pail, ℔ lb	21	@ 24
Butter, Ohio, ℔ lb	15	@ 21
Cheese, fair to good old, ℔ lb	8	@ 10
Cheese, new, ℔ lb	6	@ 10
Cheese, [illegible] English, ℔ lb	12	@ [illegible]
Eggs, [illegible]	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Eggs, [illegible]	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Eggs, [illegible]	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Honey, Cuba, ℔ doz	30	@ [illegible]
Honey, Cuba, ℔ bottle	25	@ [illegible]
Honey, pure Northern, ℔ bottle	31	@ [illegible]

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

Pepper Mangoes, ℔ doz	25	@ [illegible]
Mangoes, each	3	@ [illegible]
New-York Peppers, ℔ 100	37	@ 50
Gherkins, ℔ 100	25	@ 75
Pickled Onions, ℔ quart	12	@ —
Horse Radish, ℔ bottle	6	@ [illegible]
Horse Radish, dry, ℔ lb	25	@ —
Sour Kraut, ℔ quart	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Sardines, ℔ box	25	@ [illegible]
Catsup, ℔ bottle	6	@ [illegible]
Catsup, ℔ gallon	37	@ [illegible]

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOMAS B. WAY, stand No. 11; FURMAN & BARNES, stands Nos. 138 and 160; PARKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HUCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; JOSEPH FORSYTH, stands Nos. 202 and 203; J. WILSON, stands Nos. 258 and 259; S. LOUNSBERRY, stands Nos. 165, 445 and 446; MRS. CARMAN, stand No. 135; J. LYNCH, stand No. 3; J. CAMMAN, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

WM. C. CUTTING'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 14, 1858.

FLOUR, &c.—The supply of Flour continues limited, particularly of fresh ground sound descriptions of the medium and common grades. There has been a very good demand for the Eastern and local trade, and a limited demand for export. The advance this week has been rapid, amounting to 20c.@30c. per bbl. for sound parcels, the market at the close leaving in favor of buyers. Unsound descriptions are more plenty; we notice a decline of 5c.@10c. per bbl. on the closing prices of yesterday. Southern Flour—Choice extra and fancy brands are scarce and wanted, while the common qualities are more freely offered. Canadian Flour continues in limited supply, with a good demand. Rye Flour is scarce and dearer. Corn Meal is less active, without alteration in prices.

GRAIN—Wheat is now coming forward in better condition, a fair proportion in comparison with previous receipts, being in very good order. The supply is only moderate, while the demand both for export and home consumption is fair. The market has shown some activity, and prices have steadily advanced, unsound as well as prime may be quoted fully [illegible] ℔ bushel higher than last week; the market closing in favor of sellers. Rye is in moderate request at higher prices. Corn is more abundant and prices are generally lower, closing heavily. Oats are steady at the advance and in moderate request. Barley and Barley Malt are inactive and nominal.

FREIGHTS are extremely dull. The rates to Liverpool are—for Flour 1s.; Grain in bulk 3d., and 3½d.@4d. in ships' bags.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS

At the Port of New-York

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 12, 1858.

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION DIRECT.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens	379	$196,479	Shawls	161	[illegible]
Carpeting	330	75,285	Gloves	14	[illegible]
Cloths	169	99,218	Lastings	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coatings	16	8,302	[illegible]	10	[illegible]
Worsteds	366	120,496	Blankets	400	[illegible]
De Laines	369	97,323	Hose	13	[illegible]
Cot. Worsteds	502	229,300	Worsted Yarn	30	[illegible]
Total				[illegible]	[illegible]

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Cottons	564	$120,194	Handkerchiefs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colored	238	77,569	Gloves	[illegible]	[illegible]
Muslins	2	446	Spool	167	21,474
Emb. Muslins	10	37,659	Velvets	39	[illegible]
Prints	441	134,684	Hose	[illegible]	[illegible]
Laces	36	9,760			
			Total	1,763	[illegible]

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Silks	361	$416,500	Laces	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ribbons	198	166,189	Velvets	13	[illegible]
Cravats	15	6,100	Silk & Wors'd	49	[illegible]
Vestings	3	[illegible]	Braids, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hose	5	1,660	Crapes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Satins	6	5,876	Silk & Cotton	39	[illegible]
Plushes	14	7,343	Raw	82	[illegible]
Shawls	37	6,245	Silk Hdkfs	3	[illegible]
Gloves	2	1,919	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Linens	681	$165,869	Thread	[illegible]	[illegible]
Laces	1	1,879	Linen & Cot'n	28	[illegible]
Handkerchiefs	29	15,338	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Straw Goods	46	$6,256	Handk'fs	2	[illegible]
Millinery	2	474	Kid Gloves	3	[illegible]
Feath. & Fl'rs	176	43,438	Corsets	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clothing	9	308	Suspenders	6	[illegible]
Leather Gloves	41	23,682	Matting	[illegible]	[illegible]
Embroideries	86	41,181	Oil-cloth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Col., Cuffs, &c.	13	4,261	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens	60	$23,661	Gloves	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carpeting	21	4,767	Braids, &c.	3	[illegible]
Cloths	1	318	Blankets	[illegible]	[illegible]
Worsted	6	968	Hose	3	[illegible]
Cotton	64	12,470			
Shawls	4	1,401	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Cottons	16	$9,421	Prints	11	[illegible]
Colored	5	1,324	Laces	1	[illegible]
Muslins	6	965	Hose	127	[illegible]
Emb. Muslins	5	2,050	Total	171	[illegible]

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Silks	9	$6,532	Laces	2	[illegible]
Plushes	3	2,161	Total	14	[illegible]

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Linens	27	3,301	Thread	1	[illegible]
Total				28	[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Pkgs.	Value.
Straw Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens	71	$31,324	Shawls	14	[illegible]
Carpeting	31	6,614	Gloves	3	[illegible]
Cloths	3	1,004	Braids, &c.	5	[illegible]
Coatings	3	1,476	Blankets	40	[illegible]
Worsteds	199	55,965	Hose	37	[illegible]
Delaines	35	11,399			
Cot'n Worsteds	96	28,307	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Cottons	121	$21,998	Handkerchiefs	13	[illegible]
Colored	32	4,866	Gloves	1	[illegible]
Muslin	3	936	Velvets	3	[illegible]
Emb. Muslins	11	2,601	Hose	44	[illegible]
Prints	35	6,056	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Silks	12	$23,533	Laces	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ribbons	4	2,523	Velvets	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vestings	2	[illegible]	Silk and Wor'd	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hose	2	1,150	Silk and Cot'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plushes	2	1,063			
Shawls	20	12,241	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Linens	96	$24,728	Thread	3	[illegible]
Hemp Yarn	1,408	34,891	Lin'n and Cot'n	15	[illegible]
Laces	3	3,043	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Straw Goods	4	$354	Matting	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sea Gloves	4	3,098	Oil-cloths	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kid Gloves	1	2,207			
Corsets	10	1,899	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

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TELEGRAPH MAP.

Map of the Submarine Telegraph between America and Europe, with its various communications on the two Continents. For sale wholesale and retail by McKEE & STILLWELL, sole agents, at their News Depot, No. 69 Nassau-st., Sun Buildings. Booksellers and news agents can be supplied immediately by addressing us. Price [illegible] per hundred, etc. Single copies, 10 cents, mailed to order.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—TO THE PLOT OWNERS IN ROCKLAND CEMETERY—The annual meeting for the election of Trustees of the Cemetery will be held on FRIDAY, Aug. 20, 1858, at No. [illegible] Wall-st., in the office of Hon. W. B. [illegible], from [illegible] to [illegible] A. M.
[illegible] LORD, Superintendent.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE DAILY TIMES is published every morning [illegible] TWO CENTS [illegible]

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES [illegible] DOLLARS [illegible]

THE WEEKLY TIMES [illegible]

[illegible] "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—[illegible]

WALLACK'S THEATRE—[illegible] THE RAINY MAN.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—[illegible] MAY FESTIVAL—THE [illegible]

BOWERY THEATRE—[illegible]

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—[illegible]

[illegible] BUILDING—[illegible]

JONES' WOOD—3 P. M.—[illegible] MUSICAL FESTIVAL—FIREWORKS, &c.

PALACE GARDEN—[illegible]

Ocean Steamers.

The Vanderbilt leaves N. Y. for Southampton....Aug. 14
The [illegible] leaves N. Y. for Hamburg.........Aug. 14
The [illegible] leaves N. Y. for Liverpool.........Aug. 18
The [illegible] leaves N. Y. for Havana..........Aug. 17
The Star of the West leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall, &c. Aug. 20

Mails Close at Post-Office.

[illegible]

☞ The European mails by the steamship *Vanderbilt*, will close at the New-York Post-Office this morning at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *Niagara*, with London and Liverpool advices to the 31st of July, arrived at Boston yesterday morning, and her mails, dispatched south in the early train, reached this City [illegible] afternoon. Some details of the news telegraphed from Halifax, will be found elsewhere, [illegible] little additional intelligence in our for[illegible]

Beyond the fact that signals are successfully and constantly passing over the Atlantic Cable, between Trinity Bay and Valentia, nothing definite is known relative to the operation of the electricians at present having control of the wire. It is impossible therefore to say with any certainty when the public mind will be satisfied with the reception of the first message. Nothing is known, except by Professor WHITEHOUSE and his assistants, relative to the progress made in working his recording instruments, but from the delay already experienced, it is feared that they cannot be worked successfully. No doubt is entertained, however, that with the Hughes' instrument all obstacles will be overcome.

Preparations for the contemplated operations against the hostile Indians in Washington and Oregon Territories are proceeding with all possible dispatch. An efficient military staff is to be immediately organized, and all possible measures are to be taken to prevent a repetition of such disasters as that experienced by Col. STEPTOE. It is the determination of the Secretary of War to make the Indians in those localities fully sensible of the power of the Federal Government.

The President and suite left Bedford Springs for Washington yesterday morning. He stopped at Cumberland last night.

The Empire Grain Elevator at Oswego, owned by [illegible], was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, together with 60,000 bushels of grain. Total loss estimated at $75,000.

There were 45 deaths from yellow fever in New-Orleans on Wednesday last.

A public meeting, though not a large one, was held yesterday evening at Peck-slip, for the purpose of putting on record an expression of the popular hostility to the proposed suppression of the Peck-slip Ferry. Ex-Mayor HARPER presided, a few speeches were made, and a series of resolutions embodying the views of the originators of the meeting were offered, and adopted unanimously.

On Tuesday afternoon a disgraceful personal attack was made at the Mayor's office upon Ex-Recorder JAMES SMITH, by one of the Mayor's Police, named HILLIARD, who struck that gentleman a violent blow in the face, and then suddenly left the apartment. The details of the transaction will be found in another column. When the Mayor returned, having been absent for a brief space, and the facts were investigated, he suspended HILLIARD both from pay and duty, and ordered him to find bail in $2,000 for the assault. Another officer, named HALL, was also suspended from pay and duty on the same charge.

A German, named CHRISTIAN MATHEWEACHER, was found dead in his bed at his residence, No. 10 Avenue A, yesterday morning. He had been badly beaten the evening previous in a row at the grocery store No. 20 Avenue A, and his death is attributed to the violence he then received. A post-mortem examination of the body was made yesterday, and the brain was found to be compressed, which compression was declared to be the result of external violence. The parties who committed the assault have not yet been arrested, although warrants for their arrest have been issued. The Coroner will to-day make an investigation of the case.

RALPH H. INHAM, broker in Fulton-street, was arrested yesterday on his arrival in town in a New-Haven train, charged with being the principal in recent forgeries upon Mr. FREDRICKS, the photographist in Broadway, already noticed in the TIMES. Mr. INHAM gave bail to the amount of $10,000 to answer the charge preferred against him.

The Young Men's Democratic Union Club met last evening at the Mercer House, and appointed a committee to make arrangements for serenading CYRUS W. FIELD and Captain HUDSON, on their arrival in this City.

The Commissioners of Health met yesterday, and ordered the City Inspector to abate the nuisance of swine kept in several localities in the upper part of the City.

A meeting of the citizens of Brooklyn favorable to the construction of an opera house in that city, was held Thursday evening. Several addresses were made by prominent citizens, and a committee of twenty was appointed to take the necessary preliminary steps to carry the project into effect.

MICHAEL DOYLE, baggage-master on the Long Island Railroad, was almost instantly killed Thursday afternoon by a car passing over him. He leaves a widow and one child.

The trade in Flour, yesterday, was less vigorous, and prices favored buyers. A lively inquiry prevailed for Wheat at former rates, and for Corn, which was more freely offered and was cheaper. Cotton was in moderate demand at uniform figures. Rice and Sugars were more active; the latter closed a shade higher, having fully recovered from the effects of the late unfavorable reaction. Box Herring were brisk and firm. Provisions were quiet, as were also Freights.

CLOSING THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.—There is a very large class of literary laborers in this City composed of students and writers, men who depend directly upon literature for their means. It is to this class that the large public libraries are as much a necessity as banks are to merchants. The books of reference, which are so necessary to the literary laborer, can only be obtained in our large libraries. To deprive these literary work-people of their libraries, is to deprive them in a great measure of their means of support, and the public of the benefit of their talents. Yet every one of our public libraries is now closed, and will remain so during the month of August. The Astor, the Mercantile, the Historical, and the Society Libraries, are all inaccessible to the student, and their precious stores are rendered of no avail to those for whose use they were specially intended. The excuse for closing these storehouses of information is, that the librarians need a Summer holiday, and the apartments require cleaning. But such a reason as this might, with just as much propriety, be given for closing all the banks and insurance companies. There are many more of very serious necessity which have come to our knowledge, occasioned by the shutting up of our public libraries in midsummer. The Astor Library is the property of the public, and it should be kept open for the benefit of those for whom its noble founder designed it. But the Trustees of the Library appear to entertain the opinion that it is merely an ornamental institution, designed for the amusement of elegant idlers, who have no inclination to consult books, either in the evening or during hot weather.

Mexico—What is to Become of It.

No such thing as government remains to Mexico. Authority is dead; administration effete; justice departed. The spectacle is presented of a great nation inanimate. There is no hope of resurrection. The life principle is gone. No experiment can galvanize the inert mass. All public men—civic, military and sacerdotal—have essayed to govern, with like and total lack of success.

Mexico has a territory two-thirds the size of our own. She has a population of some eight millions. Her climate, though chiefly tropical, is delightful and salubrious. Her soil yields most of the grains of the temperate zone, as well as the peculiar products of the tropics. Her mines are of unsurpassed richness. Extending across the narrow portion of the Continent, she commands both the Atlantic and Pacific trade. Her elevated and fertile plains are fitted to support hundreds of millions of inhabitants.

But, with these advantages, she is a blank among the nations. Nay worse—a blot on the map of the world. The blood in her veins thickens and stagnates. To herself she has become a burden—to her neighbors an eyesore.

Yet is her population capable of better things. Not, indeed, of themselves. They require energy and guidance from abroad. They need protection against those who plunder them in the name of law. They demand a respite from the long exactions of robbers—civil, military and ecclesiastical. Peace, repose, security, would be to them the greatest of blessings, such boons, indeed, as they have not dared to hope for.

The affairs of Mexico have at length come to a pass which necessitates outside interference. There are two nations which are specially called to take interest in that defunct Republic. *Our own, from its vicinity, and the* relations necessarily arising therefrom, stands first. The other is England, which is urged to interpose for the protection of British creditors of Mexico. The debt amounts to sixty or seventy millions of dollars, and for its payment the customs' revenue of Mexico stands pledged. But the pledge is violated, not even the interest, reduced by compromise on the faith of the above-mentioned pledge from six to three per cent., having been paid for years. It is intimated that to enforce a settlement England will seize the Mexican seaports. But she looks with preference to a Protectorate to be exercised by us as an arrangement which would not only secure her own claim, but result in permanent benefit to Mexico herself. To a Protectorate it is objected that we should assume the English debt, a proceeding inconsistent with Yankee shrewdness. This is, however, a baseless assumption. Does an assignee assume the debts of his assignor? And is it not evident that, under the impulse of American control, the duties collected in the commercial ports would soon pay off the indebtedness? At all events, under a Protectorate no greater responsibility would be incurred than the faithful discharge of a trust and the proper application of assets.

But this question is of trivial import in comparison with the general one which concerns the future of Mexico and her relations to ourselves. That vast consideration is pressed upon us by the resistless current of events, and our responsibilities connected with it are of the gravest magnitude.

Condition of Mormondom.

If, as Governor CUMMING assures the country, peace and good will prevail in Utah, the Saints must be admitted to have a way of their own in making this state of things known. In deference to their prejudices the army, after enduring Winter privations at Bridger, takes a position more than a day's journey from the holy city. If the tented fields were nearer to the harems, the Prophet, Apostles, Seventies and Elders might feel the virtue of their women to be insecure. Accordingly, as the military arm is subject to the civil, General JOHNSTON yields to Governor CUMMING, and betakes himself to the safe distance of Cedar Valley. Meanwhile, the Saints return, though in no amiable mood, to the Great Salt Lake City. They are strenuously averse to politeness and hospitality. The Gentile stranger must not find shelter within their gates. He may sleep in his wagon, or on the ground, as he can; but by these self-styled peaceable, loyal fellow-citizens, he is refused the accommodations which civilized men uniformly accord to all but open enemies. Nor is this sort of persecution confined to individual strangers. An edict of BRIGHAM YOUNG forbids the Mormons to sell the necessaries of life to the soldiery.

Can this be styled peace? Are the community thus setting themselves offensively against the authority of the United States, to be regarded as good citizens? We would *judge the Mormons by their acts.* Let whatever has been charged against them heretofore be dismissed. They claim to be loyal and true citizens of the United States. Does their present conduct substantiate this pretence? What other people would be suffered to pursue a like course?

This Mormon farce must come to an end sooner or later. The time is not distant when BRIGHAM YOUNG shall no longer be able to deceive the Government officials. Although not present, the army is not distant; and the knowledge of this fact alone restrains the Saints from greater outrages. The time is at hand when the anomalous relations existing between the Mormons and other American citizens must be changed, one way or the other. In what direction the change will be it is not difficult to conjecture. That problem is solved by the entire course and bearing of BRIGHAM YOUNG. Evidently, the Prophet is bending before the blast for a temporary purpose. He looks for the day when, instead of fawning he can fight. Hypocrisy and deception first, defiance and resistance afterwards, are manifestly the programme of the Mormon leader.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE NOT YET IN WORKING ORDER.—It is a week since the end of the Telegraphic Cable was landed at Trinity Bay, but no message has yet been transmitted across the wires. Dispatches from Newfoundland say that there the cable is all right, but the electricians have not yet got their indicators in working order. The public are becoming impatient for the Queen's message, and the pent-up enthusiasm of the people will consume itself unless an opportunity shall be offered soon for its ventilation. Those who have not laid in their stock of candles and tar barrels for the grand illumination, might better hold on for a while longer.

Another Romance of the Peerage.

A new and interesting question is soon to come before the House of Lords for decision—to wit: whether a right to a seat in their Chamber can be claimed by reason of the ownership of a particular piece of landed estate? It is well known to all persons conversant with such matters, that the Duke of NORFOLK is said to hold his earldom of Arundel by virtue of his possession of the castle of that name; but, as he does not claim his seat in the Lords by virtue of that dignity, the question has never been raised as to whether it would be sufficient for the purpose. Another of these peerages by tenure, and, we believe, the only other one, is the Barony of Berkeley, claimed to inhere in the possessor of the famous castle by the Severn, through whose roofs rung "the shrieks of an agonizing king," when EDWARD II was cruelly murdered there in 1327. For two hundred years and more after the Norman Conquest all peers summoned to give counsel to the king were such by virtue of their fiefs, or landed estates, held of the Crown. The Castle of Berkeley was bestowed upon the first Baron by HENRY II., and the Empress MAUD, about the year 1150, and by reason of that tenure, he and his successors were called to the Royal counsels for about one hundred and fifty years. About the close of the thirteenth century, peers began to be summoned to Westminster by writ, and in 1295 the then Baron of BERKELEY received his summons of this kind. And, we apprehend, the decision of the question will depend upon whether it is decided that he waived his right by tenure by acknowledging the sufficiency of the writ; and whether, if he did, it could affect the rights of his successors.

The London *Times*, in treating of this subject, says that no decision has ever been made on this point. This is undoubtedly true, as far as a formal settlement of the matter as a legal question is concerned. But there is a material circumstance in the history of the Berkeley Peerage which the *Times* passes over. *The Castle of Berkeley and the seat in* the House of Lords descended regularly to the seventh Lord, WILLIAM, who was created Marquis of BERKELEY by HENRY VII. He dying in 1491 without heirs male, and having a quarrel with his brother, the next in succession, bequeathed his castle of Berkeley to the king and his heirs male, failing which it was to return to the next of his own blood. By virtue of this devise the castle was vested in the Crown, and the rightful barons, if they derived their right from the writ of summons to their ancestor, kept out of their seats in the Lords until the death of EDWARD VI. in 1553, when the castle reverted to the descendant of the Marquis' brother, who immediately assumed the dignity and privileges of the Baron of BERKELEY, without debate, as the possessor of that estate. Now, if the Marquis of BERKELEY could divest his next of blood of the peerage, by devising to the king the castle of Berkeley, and if the one revived again with the falling-in of the reversion of the other, it would seem as if a precedent were established for the present distress. If the Marquis could give his castle to the king, and with it the barony attached to it, both of which again returned to his next heir on the termination of the estate created by his will, why could not the late Earl of BERKELEY devise the peerage with the castle to his eldest son—of whom presently—even if he were born out of wedlock, and so to his second son, the present claimant?

The late Earl, being the fourth Earl and twenty-third Baron of BERKELEY, succeeded to his titles and estates in 1755, and in 1785 formed a connection, matrimonial or otherwise, with a Miss MARY COLE—a person of a humble condition in life—and had by her six children previous to 1796. In that year, whether to make assurance doubly sure, or because it had not been made sufficiently so, the ceremony of marriage was performed between them, and several children were born unto them thereafter. In 1810, the Earl died, and his eldest son, born in 1786, who had always borne the courtesy title of Viscount DURSLEY, and had been member of Parliament for Gloucester under that style, applied to be admitted to a seat in the Lords. On a full hearing, it was determined that the marriage of the late Earl in 1785, was not established by sufficient evidence, and that the children born previous to 1796 "came somewhat saucily into the world," and were not legally heritable. The Earldom was decreed to THOMAS MORETON BERKELEY, the son first born after the marriage in 1796. He, however, has never assumed the title, not caring to smirch the fame of his mother, or to brand his elder brothers with bastardy. The eldest son dropped his courtesy title of Lord DURSLEY, and sunk into plain Colonel BERKELEY, which handle to his name he derived from his commanding the South Gloucestershire Militia. The Castle of Berkeley, however, and his large landed estates—the late Earl perhaps suspecting the flaw which would be found in his legal title—were settled upon his eldest son, and so forward upon his sons in succession. So Colonel BERKELEY had the estates to comfort him for the loss of the title. He was a famous man in the days of the Regency—a friend doubtless of the Marquis of Steyne and of Major Pendennis—great on the turf, and in all sporting directions, and notorious by his connection with the beautiful actress MARIA FOOTE, now Countess-Dowager of HARRINGTON, by whom he had a family of children. In 1831, he was made Lord SEGRAVE, and eight years later, Earl FITZHARDINGE.

In the course of 1857 he died, unmarried, and the Castle of Berkeley and the other estates passed, according to their father's settlement, to the next brother, Sir MAURICE BERKELEY, K. C. B., a Vice-Admiral, and at that time one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and M. P. for Gloucester. He resigned this place and retired from Parliament, on the ground, as we infer, that he was legally entitled to a seat in the House of Lords, as Earl of BERKELEY, and so incompetent in law to a seat belonging by right, or to a post belonging by usage, to a commoner. Since then Sir MAURICE has made his claim to be called to Parliament as Baron BERKELEY, by virtue of his tenure of the castle, and this claim is now under consideration. It is not the first time it has been stirred. Near two hundred years ago, the then Lord BERKELEY demanded the precedence which the grant of the castle to his ancestor would give him, and the claim was quieted by making him Earl of BERKELEY. We are informed by the *Times* of what had escaped our notice or our memory, that Colonel BERKELEY proposed making the same claim, and that it was to avoid this perplexity, among other things, that he was created successively Baron SEGRAVE and Earl FITZHARDINGE. Whether the demand of the present claimant will be settled in the same way, or whether the House of Lords will come up squarely to the question and set it at rest on its legal merits, we shall very soon know. There are two material things involved in this decision. First, should the House allow Sir MAURICE BERKELEY's claim, he would be placed at the head of the Baronage of England, the grant of Berkeley Castle, on which it would depend, being more than a century anterior to the summons of the first Baron DE ROS, whose representative is now the Premier Baron. And, secondly, as his peerage is an incident of the possession of the castle, he, or any of his successors, can make the Premier Baron of England out of any BROWN, JONES, or ROBINSON, to whom he may convey the estate in which the dignity inheres. So it will be seen that its consequences, as well as its odd character, make this question one of importance as well as of curiosity.

Colleges Made Easy—How to Make Them Respectable.

Every person has heard of the "Regents of the University" in this State; but few persons are aware of the duties which devolve on that Board. The position has been regarded as a mere compliment bestowed by the Legislature from time to time on some retired politician or literary man. The truth is that this Board has a very important power vested in it. Besides the receipt of reports from all the literary institutions above the grade of Common Schools, and the distribution of the literary fund to academies, they have the right to charter Colleges, a right which they have judiciously refused to exercise except in cases where the applicants show themselves possessed of property to the amount of at least $100,000. This is little enough with which to start an institution, professing to give instruction in all the departments of mathematics, languages, chemistry, natural philosophy, moral philosophy and metaphysics, and to confer degrees which amount to a certificate that the recipient has a good elementary knowledge of all these subjects. But the action of the Regents has been nullified by the action of the Legislature in granting *charters to almost all who ask.* The consequence is that every Academy which has achieved for itself a reputation as such, is becoming ambitious of assuming a higher title. The St. Lawrence Academy becomes the St. Lawrence University, and immediately besieges the Legislature for an appropriation to give it a start. The Alfred Academy is in like manner turned into the Alfred University, and the LeRoy Institute also assumes some pretentious name.

Now, when it is remembered that our old Colleges of a century's standing, have as yet barely reached a respectable position as compared with the Universities of the Old World, it is utterly absurd to suppose that these mushroom institutions, and such as these, can by any possibility take rank at once by the side of others with which they claim to compete.

That they do not offer such facilities to students in the immediate neighborhood as to furnish an argument in their favor on that score, is shown by the small number of graduates which even the best of them turn out at their annual commencements.

The Legislature was at one time in the habit of making an annual appropriation of $6000 a year, out of the Literature Fund, to each of certain Institutions, and this was justified on the ground that Union and other Colleges had in former days received large aid from the State, and their infant sisters claimed to be placed on a similar footing.

But these appropriations were first reduced in amount and then refused altogether, the number of newly chartered concerns which claimed a participation being so great as to leave but the merest stipend for each.

While these so-called Universities are thus multiplying, we have no well-known Etons to qualify students for admission to the College course.

In New-Hampshire and Massachusetts the Exeter and Andover Academies have occupied this position, and, as preparatory schools, have attained more distinction than they ever could have acquired as Colleges.

The complaint most generally made at Yale and Princeton is, that candidates for admission are imperfectly fitted on some one or other of the preparatory studies.

No greater drawback can be imposed upon a student's progress than to be obliged to "catch up" with his classmates on branches with which he ought to have been familiar before he entered.

Let the Regents of the University look to this. They may, by judicious action as visitors, bring about a more thorough and systematic training in the Academies on those studies which are preparatory to a College course. They may and should never weary of urging upon the Legislature the impropriety of interference by that body with their action.

If Colleges are to be chartered hereafter with the same disregard of their ability to do what they profess, we would better abolish *the Board of Regents as a useless concern,* and pass a general law authorizing every Academy which aspires to the name to turn itself into a College.

The Canal Steam Trip.

Governor KING, and the Commissioners who accompanied him, have returned from their excursion to Buffalo, and the public owe them thanks for their interest in the success of steam as a motive-power on the canals. With the results of the trial they expressed themselves satisfied; and, as we think, with sufficient reason. From the information before us, and still more from the opinions of the gentlemen who witnessed the experiment, we think it may be confidently assumed that steam on the canal is a success. But it should be remembered that much remains to be done and learned. Difficulties may be expected to present themselves, and discouragements to arise. The prism of the canal is not yet at its full size. It lacks a foot of the depth designed for it, and a foot more or less water in the canal makes a world of difference. The banks may require slope walls throughout. Such walls they should have, steam or no steam: but to construct them takes time and money. The Winter, however, affords opportunity for all improvements of this kind, and they should be made permanently, not in the slip-shod manner which has been too common. It remains to be determined how the cost of steam-towing compares with horse-power; how great a rate of speed may be safe; whether it will be more profitable to use tugs, or to place an engine in each boat; whether the locks should be lengthened to allow of larger loads and increased sharpness of bows, with many other questions that must present themselves to the minds of practical canal men.

It is difficult for those who are not familiar with the canals to realize their capacity for usefulness and their value to the State. The community has been educated for ten years past, by railroad advocates, to believe that the day of canal business had gone by. They were pointed to the extensive freighting and superior speed of the railroads, till they honestly began to believe water conveyance an obsolete idea. Never was there a greater mistake. Even under the slow system of horse-towing the cheapness of canal transportation would protect it against any fair competition. But when loaded boats can average five or six miles an hour, or even four, the position of the canal is unassailable. We shall look to the forwarders and boatmen for all practicable improvements in the use of steam. The present season is, it is true, well advanced; but enough has been accomplished to create confidence and excite ambition. During the Fall and Winter we shall expect ingenuity and enterprise to be busy, so that the navigation of 1859 may be a new era in canal history. Those who succeed in practically and profitably placing steam on the Erie Canal will render the State a service scarcely less than that of its illustrious originator.

A JEW IN PARLIAMENT.—The *Churchman*, which is a leading religious newspaper of the High Church Episcopal stamp, bewails, in an article which we copy this morning, the recent vote in the House of Lords, by which Baron ROTHSCHILD has been admitted to sit in Parliament. American readers will, we think, be somewhat surprised by the tone of the *Churchman's* jeremiad. It would seem as if England, "our mother," had been disgracing herself in some unheard-of way, and not merely doing what we ourselves do continually. Because she at length allows Jews to have seats in the House of Commons the *Churchman* pronounces her "a whited sepulchre," declares her Christianity "a sham," and charges that she has "crucified her Lord afresh."

Now, we cannot but think that the *Churchman* is squandering its wrath in vain. Neither the liberties nor the religion of England can *be placed in jeopardy by the few Israelites* who will sit in Parliament. And we venture to say, with diffidence indeed, yet we give it as our opinion—that there are many men in Parliament who possess not a whit more Christianity than the Baron ROTHSCHILD.

The New Southern Mail-Route—Trouble at New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Bee, 7th.

Some weeks ago the new mail contract, in virtue of which the Great Eastern mail was to be transported by the Mississippi Central and Jackson Railroads from New-York to New-Orleans in four days and seventeen hours, went into operation. We cannot say positively whether the mail has ever once arrived within schedule time, but this we do know, that it has never been distributed at the Post-Office in our city and received by our citizens in less than six days, which was the usual period of transportation under the old schedule. It appears that there are two impediments to the rigorous fulfillment of the contract, both of which, we should imagine, might be readily obviated. The first is a delay of twelve hours occurring at a point called Goodman's Station, on the Mississippi Central Road, about twenty miles north of Canton. The mail-bags reach Goodman's Station at 6 o'clock P. M., and are there detained until 6 o'clock the next morning, in consequence of the absence of a night train, thus causing a loss of twelve hours. When the mail arrives at New-Orleans, Post-Office hours are over. The Postmaster affirms—no doubt correctly—that the amount allowed him for contingent expenses is insufficient to justify the employment of night clerks; that he cannot require his employes to labor longer than from sunrise to sunset; and that, consequently, as the Great Eastern mail is brought to the city by the cars of the Jackson Railroad after 6 o'clock in the evening, it must necessarily await distribution until the next morning. Thus it happens that our citizens are subjected to a further delay of twelve hours, entailing the loss of an entire day and night, and precluding them from obtaining their papers and correspondence till fully six days from the time of the departure of the New-York mail. Practically, therefore, the sole improvement thus far obtained by the new contract is the regularity of mail transportation. Nothing whatever is gained in time.

The obstacles to which we have alluded are so *far from being insurmountable* that they can be easily overcome by the display of a little energy on the part of the Postmaster-General. As the parties taking the contract have bound themselves to bring the Great Eastern and New-Orleans mail in four days and seventeen hours, they should be compelled to comply with their agreement, or to forfeit the contract.

[The trouble with this new route seems to be confined to the return trip from the North. From New-Orleans to this point, the arrangement operates fairly; at least, the improvement over the plan formerly in operation is very decided. No mail has yet come through to this City from New-Orleans in four days and seventeen hours, but we have papers regularly in the space of five days and a-half from city to city. For instance, New-Orleans papers of Sunday, Aug. 8, were received in our office yesterday morning—Friday, 12. At this time last year, we were fortunate if we had a through Southern mail in eight days. Still, if the contractors agree to make the time in four days and seventeen hours, they should be held to their bargain. EDITOR TIMES.]

Jones' Wood Festival.

The renewed festivities commenced here yesterday, and considering that a repetition of a success is always a dangerous thing to attempt, and still more difficult to consummate, the attendance was good. At all events it was not expected that it would be better. The entertainments were excellent, including a change of programme, and a new march by Mr. ARX, and a battle potpourri by Mr. STREBEL, on a new and popular plan, with bands all over the garden, and fireworks to illustrate the composer's ideas. Every thing passed off in an admirable manner. The Festival will come to an end to-night, when there will be a finer display of fireworks than was possible on any other day. It is determined that the thing shall end brilliantly. On Sunday there will be a grand Sacred Concert, with all the instrumental forces and the choral societies. Selections will be given from the "Messiah," by HANDEL; "St. Paul," by MENDELSSOHN; "Stabat Mater," by ROSSINI; together with "Luther's Hymn, Miserere," by VERDI, and other well-approved and appropriate pieces. We are desired by the management to state that the Telegraphic piece is in readiness, and will positively be fired to-night.

A DISPATCH FROM EUROPE AT LAST.—With the last arrival at this port from Europe, there came a gentleman whose friends called him, "My Lord," and who deported himself like an English nobleman. He is, indeed, a peer of the Queen's realm, it is said. He "put up" at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The distinguished stranger made no secret of his intimacy with Mr. DALLAS, and even went so far as to say that our Minister at the Court of St. James was "blasted clever;" the latter had actually promised, at their last interview to send him a dispatch by the Submarine Telegraph, immediately after the Queen's message to the President should be transmitted, and inform him of the precise state of the English pulse with regard to the success of the great enterprise. Those who heard his Lordship talking thus, listened with a great deal of deference; none of them said aught that in the remotest degree appeared to indicate that their opinion of him was otherwise than exalted; not by the most delicate hint or attenuated innuendo was any suggestion thrown out that might be construed or contorted into the idea that the Englishman was considered a "snob." His Lordship thought this a very great country and he was bothered to find phrases in his vernacular sufficiently eulogistic of its enterprising people. Sure enough at midnight, last Thursday night, a telegraphic dispatch addressed to his Lordship was received. [illegible] brought it [illegible] to his Lordship [illegible] his room, and [illegible] the dispatch in person. Whether his Lordship was "hob-nobbing" with social friends, or "nid-nodding" with the God of Sleep, at this precise juncture, has not transpired. Certain it is, however, that he opened his door with alacrity, and his mouth and eyes with overjoyed surprise, when he was informed that the Transatlantic Submarine Electric Telegraphic dispatch from the American Minister—the second telegram over the wires—had arrived, and was there under his nose waiting to be opened as soon as his Lordship had paid to the Mercury of the Telegraph Company, who was waiting, and extended to him (his Lordship) the palm, the trifling sum of $26 75. Need we say that the transported Lord paid the price of the transportation of his dispatch immediately? Need we say that he retired into his room and shut himself up to the enjoyment of his treasure? Need we say that he did not make his appearance in public until a late hour the next day? Is it necessary to state that when he did appear he was overflowing with indignation at the author of the vile imposition? Is it necessary to say that, like a true John Bull, he prefers English "wooden walls," and everything else English, to any American hoax? Is it necessary to say anything more?

Public Demonstration Against the Proposed Abolition of Peck-slip Ferry—Mass Meeting of Indignant Citizens.

Yesterday evening, in accordance with public notice, a meeting was held at Peck-slip, for the purpose of giving expression to the views of those citizens who are opposed to the suppression of the Ferry from Peck-slip to Williamsburgh—a project now before the Board of Aldermen, in a resolution which has been offered to that effect.

The meeting was by no means large, though the public convenience and popular taste had both been considered—the one in the erection of a spacious platform, the other, in providing an excellent band.

At about 8½ o'clock Mr. FIELD, director of a bank in Williamsburg, advanced, and nominated for President the Hon. JAMES HARPER, ex-Mayor.

This was carried *nem. con.*

The following Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were appointed on motion of Mr. REID:

Vice-Presidents—Isaac T. Frost, Esq., Col. Richard French, James Kelly, Esq., Bart. Healy, Esq., Geo. Lyons, Esq., Patrick Crowe, Esq., D. Ward, Esq.

Secretaries—D. K. Reade, Esq., G. W. Tyson, Esq., E. R. Robertson, Esq., N. S. Whitner, Esq., E. Burrell, Esq., F. Heath, Esq.

The President, after some brief introductory remarks, introduced

Mr. FIELD, who made a statement of the benefits to be derived by the public.

Mr. REID then offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we have learned with surprise and alarm, that a resolution has made much progress, and is now pending in the Board of Aldermen, to lease the slip at the foot of Peck-slip for another purpose than that to which it has been dedicated and used for a lifetime—namely, a ferry to the foot of South Seventh-street, Williamsburg.

Resolved, That we can see in this proposition nothing but wrong and violence—violence to the faith that was pledged in sanctioning the establishment and long continuance of the Peck-slip Ferry, until it *has become a public necessity*; and wrong, as calculated to cut off a large portion of our own citizens from the advantages which this ferry has secured for them.

Resolved, That we look upon the various pretexts by which this contemplated outrage is sought to be defended, as unworthy the great interests involved, and we earnestly invoke the members of the Board of Aldermen to pause and calmly consider what is asked at their hands.

Resolved, That we are firmly convinced that it will subserve the best interests of New-York, and particularly the eastern section thereof, to promote, by every practicable means, communication with our great suburbs Brooklyn and Williamsburg.

Resolved, That as the lease of Peck-slip Ferry is about to expire, we conceive it to be the duty of Comptroller FLAGG, under the charter of 1857, to offer the lease for ten years from the 1st of May next ensuing, at auction to the highest bidder, securing in such lease such improved ferry accommodations as the progress of the times demands, and we look with confidence to Mr. FLAGG to fearlessly discharge his whole duty in this matter.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair to present the views of this meeting to our City authorities.

The Chairman, in rising to put the resolutions, was interrupted by a gentleman from the Emerald Isle, who indulged in some observations disparaging to ferry companies in general, and to the contestants about the Peck-slip Ferry Company in particular, as being a wheel within a wheel, and with which, he said, the gentlemen who had been instrumental in getting up this meeting, were themselves connected. For one, he did not think that one cent ferriage would pay the Company; he was willing, therefore, to pay two or even three cents. (Cries of dissent.) He was satisfied that the meeting was not composed of people in the habit of crossing the Peck-slip Ferry.

[This assertion elicited shouts of disapprobation, amid which the speaker left the platform in high dudgeon.]

Another person came forward, and said that the people did not care a straw about the contending ferry interests; what they wanted was the slip. [Applause.]

The Chairman put the resolutions, which were adopted unanimously. He named the following gentlemen as a Committee: James Kelly, Daniel Ward, Bartholomew Healy, Geo. Lyons, D. K. Reade.

These nominations were received with applause.

Mr. WARD then presented himself and addressed the crowd. His remarks were utterly inaudible.

He was followed by Mr. [illegible] who made a [illegible]ble statement of the case, as between the ferry and the public, and wound up by making a motion to adjourn.

This was put and carried, and, amid cries of "Three cheers for Greene Law," the gentlemen on the platform withdrew, and the crowd, after entertaining itself with a fight or two, apparently improvised for the purpose of [illegible], withdrew likewise.

Fracas at the Mayor's Office.

About 1 o'clock on Friday William F. Hilliard, one of the Mayor's Police, had an altercation with Ex-Recorder James Smith, in the Mayor's Office, when Hilliard struck that gentleman a violent blow in the face. The facts may be partly gathered from the evidence of Marshal Stephens, who was present. He deposed as follows:

"I went into the common room to wash my hands, when I was met at the door by Counsellor Smith, who inquired for the Mayor; I answered that he would be in shortly, when Smith and Hilliard took their seats and got in conversation; high words were used by Hilliard, who I called to order; they continued in conversation, and Smith said he "Knew Hilliard, and all about him," in a tantalizing manner; then Hilliard arose quickly from his chair and slapped Smith in the face pretty hard; I was standing at the extreme end of the table, and Officer Hall was sitting between me and Hilliard, whom I had to pass to get to him; I then immediately took hold of him (Hilliard) and put him out of the room, and reported him to the Mayor when he came in."

The account that the Ex-Recorder gives of the *rencontre* is substantially as follows: That, when he was sitting at the desk waiting to take the testimony in a cause, Hilliard rose and struck him in the face, and before he could rise from his chair, ran from the room. That two suits had been commenced against John Enright, keeper of a hotel in Cedar-street, for assault and battery, one on the part of Officer Hall, and one on the part of Hilliard against him—this was about 15 days previously—for a violent assault which had been committed by Enright. That, yesterday, Enright, Hall and Hilliard had an interview—and after that interview, they called at Mr. Smith's office, when Hilliard said "He had not directed the suit to be commenced." Mr. Smith told him Mr. Gray, his attorney, had prepared the papers, and that he knew nothing about it. He got the papers and on examining them, found that the affidavit was an affidavit in Hall's case. He then said to Mr. Hilliard, "Sir, it is a mistake, Mr. Gray supposed you wanted a suit commenced; this is an affidavit in Hall's case; I will discontinue it immediately." To which he replied, "Do so, if you please." He immediately directed Mr Gray to send notice of discontinuance, which was done. On Friday morning Officer Hall called at his office and said he wanted the suit discontinued against Enright, and asked what the costs were. Mr. Smith told him that he would not have charged anything had the suit gone on, as he considered officers had no money for litigation, but if he had settled the matter with Enright he might pay him fifteen dollars, which he did, and Mr. Smith gave him the discontinuance. This afternoon Mr. Smith came, as he states, to the Mayor's Office to attend an examination which has been pending several days, and while waiting for counsel Hall and Hilliard came in. Hilliard said, "They have got a story around that we have settled with Enright for $15, and I want you to give back to Mr. Hall the $15, what he paid you this morning, and I will pay it to you to-morrow morning." Mr. Smith replied, "I can do no such thing as that; I have nothing to do with you, Mr. Hilliard, and Mr. Hall has settled with me." "Why," said Hilliard, "I am perfectly responsible, won't you take my word for $15?" Mr. Smith said, "I have nothing to do with you; I would not take your word in this matter for fifteen cents; I know nothing about you in the transaction." Hilliard then asked, "You refuse to take my word for $15?" To which Mr. Smith again replied, "I have said all I have to say to you; I don't know you in the transaction." Mr. Smith states that he was sitting at this time, with his hands in his pockets at the table; that Hilliard sprang from the chair and struck him on the face, and immediately ran from the room. Such is the statement.

When the Mayor came in and was informed, he instantly suspended Hilliard from both pay and duty, and also Hall. A complaint was made, and Hilliard was held to bail in $2,000 for the assault.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The Arrangements for Working the Cable—Probable Cause of the Delay.

TRINITY BAY, N. F., Friday, August 13.

All the arrangements for working the cable are [illegible] exclusively to the assistants of Professor WHITEHOUSE, the Electrician-in-chief of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and as all their operations are conducted privately, and they decline to give any information beyond the fact that signals are successfully and constantly passing through the cable from the Telegraph office here to the Telegraph office at Valentia Bay, Ireland, all rumors representing a different state of things are unfounded. Although it is not known, except to the Electricians immediately connected with the cable, what progress is being made in working Professor WHITEHOUSE's recording instruments, we hazard little in saying that it has been found as yet impossible to work them successfully. No doubt, however, is entertained that the English invention, when ready, will overcome all difficulties.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, Aug. 13.

To the repeated inquiries which were made every hour through the day as to the condition of the cable and the probabilities about the reception of the Queen's message, we are unable to return any other answer than that the cable remains all right—the electrical signals passing through its whole length satisfactorily; but that the electricians have not yet completed their arrangements for putting their receiving instruments into operation.

Joint Committee on the Telegraph.

The Joint Committee reassembled on Friday, Alderman [illegible] in the Chair.

Councilman [illegible] moved that a Committee of two be appointed to confer with the Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies in relation to executive duties in carrying out the instructions of this Committee. It was agreed on.

The Mayor here entered the apartment, and presented an ode which had been received by him from Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, which was read to the Committee, and ordered on file.

Three representatives of the Harmonic Society were present, and they suggested that, if they were assigned their portion of the programme they would be able to rehearse in connection with many other Associations, and be about four hundred strong. They stated that a semi-circular platform would be necessary, shutting off the east nave of the Crystal Palace, which the Mayor had already taken steps to secure for the coming occasion. The ode (already alluded to) was accepted.

Mr. LOOMIS, Secretary of the Newfoundland Telegraph Company, here entered.

The Chairman submitted a resolution in relation to telegraphing the Third Admiral in the British Navy, to come with the Gorgon to this City, that he may receive the congratulations of our citizens. Adopted unanimously.

Mr. [illegible], Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, who had entered the room some time previously, then stated that, as to executive duties, he was willing to assume all orders heretofore given, providing they had been tendered at the lowest estimate; that he would aid, so far as was in his power, in carrying out the views of the Committee. If the Committee would order, he would execute.

A communication was received from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, desiring an appropriation for their grand torchlight procession, and a deputation was heard on the subject. No definitive action was taken on that matter.

The Secretary was authorized to have a few hundred copies of the ode printed for the use of rehearsal.

On motion, thanks were tendered to Mrs. A. S. STEPHENS, General HALL, Mr. LILIENDAHL, Mr. HATFIELD and others for their kind assistance, which was [illegible].

Councilman BOYCE presented a programme of the exercises at the Crystal Palace, which was accepted.

Mr. LOOMIS stated that it was the wish to coil on board as much as they could carry of the remnant of the cable, about 10 miles of it on each truck, and a motion to that effect was adopted. It was not stated how many trucks would be so employed.

The Committee then adjourned to next day.

THE YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC UNION CLUB AND THE CABLE CELEBRATION.

This association met, Friday evening, at the Mercer House, C. L. VAN ZANDT, Esq., in the chair; Mr. C. J. [illegible] officiating as Secretary. The Committee of thirteen previously appointed, with power, to prepare for a suitable celebration with the public authorities, of the success of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise, did not report. It was moved that a sub-Committee of three be appointed to make arrangements for a Serenade to Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, and Captain HUDSON, of the Niagara, on their arrival, which was carried, and Mr. L. F. HARRISON, H. B. LIVINGSTON and F. H. [illegible], were appointed such Committee. The Club then adjourned, subject to the call of the General Committee.

The Salute to the Niagara.

GENERAL ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS SCOTT LIFE GUARD, New-York, Aug. 13, 1858.

Orders No. —

The municipal authorities of this city having determined to salute the U. S. steamship Niagara and her gallant Captain HUDSON, on their arrival at this port, after the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable, by firing a salute of one hundred guns in the Park, and the same number at the Battery, it is therefore ordered, at the request of the Mayor and Joint Committee of the Common Council on celebration, that this corps furnish the necessary detail to fire such salute, and the following detail is hereby made:

Detail for Park—Lieutenant WM. H. BROWN and eight men.

Detail for Battery—Lieutenant J. D. [illegible] and eight men.

The 1st Sergeant will make the above detail of men with all possible dispatch, designating the men for each command, with directions to report to their respective commanders at the Armory of the corps at 11 A. M., on Tuesday, 17th inst., in full uniform, except cartridge boxes. By order of

J. H. HOBART WARD, Captain Com'g.

W. S. PARKER, 1st Sergeant.

Atlantic Cable Celebration at Auburn.

AUBURN, Friday, Aug. 13.

Arrangements have been perfected in this city for a grand celebration and illumination of all the public buildings and residences, pursuant to a proclamation, issued by the Mayor yesterday, on receipt of the Queen's message and the President's reply,—the churches are to be thrown open and the people are to assemble for a general thanksgiving. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the Court House, which was addressed by Governor KING, Senator SEWARD and others. The Hon. SAML. B. RUGGLES is now in the city.

The Atlantic Telegraph in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Friday, Aug. 13.

Extensive preparations are in progress here for the celebration of the completion of the Atlantic Telegraphic Cable. Our municipal authorities, as well as the citizens generally, are moving in the matter with great enthusiasm.

Preparations in Oswego.

OSWEGO, Friday, Aug. 13.

Extensive preparations have been made in this city for a grand celebration and illumination on receipt of the Queen's message and President's reply.

The Inventor of the Paying-out Machinery for Laying the Telegraph Cable.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On perusing the leading article of the TIMES of the 7th, under the words "Suum Cuique"—which, by the way, I think to be the most calm and sensible article upon the great event, perhaps of the century, which has met my eye—I perceive that while giving great and deserved praise to Messrs. WHITEHOUSE, BRIGHT and [illegible] for the skill and sound judgment displayed by them in the construction of the cable, the experiments connected therewith, and the machinery, and in laying down, you have omitted to mention the name of Mr. W. EVERETT, U. S. N., the engineer to whom, as I am informed, is due the especial credit of the invention and construction of the new "Paying-out Machinery" which was used in the late successful voyage of the Niagara and Agamemnon.

This machinery, as I understand the matter from what I consider an authentic source, was invented and constructed by Mr. EVERETT at the express request of the Directors of the Telegraph Company, after the failure in 1857 of the old machinery erected by Mr. BRIGHT.

Mr. EVERETT was granted leave of absence by the Navy Department upon the request of the Company—he having been Chief Engineer attached to the Niagara in 1857—for this purpose, and proceeded to England, and there constructed the present successful "paying-out machinery," to which I think is due, under the blessing of Providence, the laying of the Transatlantic Telegraph Cable.

It seems to me but just that when all those connected with the cable, from its initiation to its final success, are honorably and properly mentioned, the meed of praise due to our countryman, Mr. EVERETT, for his scientific, strenuous and finally successful exertions in the cause should not be withheld in the columns of the TIMES.

Respectfully yours, AMERICUS.

How Dr. Field Received the News.

The Springfield *Republican* tells the following:

"The Rev. Dr. FIELD, of Stockbridge, having heard the rumor of the telegram, which was sent to his son DUDLEY, could not credit it, until he had gone to see the dispatch for himself. This, with CYRUS' name subscribed, satisfied him. Although nearly eighty years old, a score seems to have been lifted off his steps on his return, and passing a group of boys about the common, he exclaimed, 'Now, boys, fire away!'"

An Indignant Churchman—Jews not fit Associates for Christians.

The New-York *Churchman* of this week contains the following curious diatribe:

"The 21st of July, 1858, will long be remembered in England, and throughout the world; will be long remembered to England's shame and disgrace! One can hardly believe that Christian England had really invited to a seat in her highest councils one who, if Jesus Christ were now on this earth as He was eighteen hundred years ago, would cry, 'Crucify Him! crucify him! Not this man, but Barabbas!' Think of it: Lords and Commons of the Parliament of England hobnobbing with a Jew—consulting with a Jew in making laws for a Christian country! Can it be so? It is verily; and we record it with shame and sorrow, because as Americans and Churchmen we cannot forget that England is our mother!

England has given the lie to her high profession, and now presents herself before the world as a mere *whited sepulchre*. All her boasted Christianity has turned out to be a mere *sham*, the alliance thus formed with the enemies of Christianity—with the Jews, who crucified our Lord and Saviour, proves it to be a sham.

In a worldly point of view, we can respect the Jew far more than England. The former is consistent, the latter is not. Did the Jew, for the sake of gaining a seat in Parliament, turn traitor to his religion? Did he deny his profession? No! He denounced Christ and Christianity, by refusing to take the prescribed oath. And yet, England allows the Jew to join in her councils and make laws for a professedly Christian people: and thus England turns traitor to her religion, and—shall we write it?—lays herself open to the gravest of all charges—having crucified her Lord afresh!

We have neither time nor space to go into a minute description of what we regard to be a consistent Jew, or a consistent Christian; and indeed if we had, it were not necessary with such a striking illustration as the simple facts before us afford. We may ask, however, are they not sufficient to demonstrate the superiority of a consistent Jew, whose practice conforms to his creed, that there is only one God, Jehovah, over the inconsistent Christian, who, professing to believe in the religion of Christ, yet, in his practice, does that which, if it could, would overthrow Christianity?

Was there ever beheld a more humiliating spectacle than that of the proudest and most powerful nation on the face of the earth, and the one which claims to present an example of piety worthy of being imitated by all other nations; such a nation, with such claims and with such pretensions, *kneeling at the feet of a Jew*—of a Jew, who, consistent with his own creed, denounces England's creed! Who would have supposed that any nation, however humble it might be in its pretensions, could ever be guilty of such a degrading piece of double-dealing? Are we not, as a Church, disgraced by this unjustifiable conduct of our mother? Shall we not, at least, protest against it?

Let the Bishops who were members of the House of Lords, be held responsible for this outrage. Was it not consummated either by their inaction or connivance? Where is their united protest against this act? The Church of England must answer for this iniquity, until her Bishops come forward, and, if they can, clear their own skirts. If we mistake not, here is an example of the most telling character, of the results of the adulterous connection of Church and State; and even upon the supposition that the Church, through her Bishops in the House of Lords, protested against the act, of which, however, we have no proof, it is by no means the first instance of the exercise of power over the Church by the State; and if that unholy alliance continues, it will not be the last.

A most outrageous act of national treachery to the cause of Christ and His Church has been consummated, and the wrath of God hangs over England and England's Church. Time will reveal the truth or falsity of our position. We do not hesitate to express our conviction that the Pope of Rome, in his efforts, a few years ago, to form a sort of alliance with the Greek Church through the instrumentality of the Emperor NICHOLAS, was more consistent than England or England's Church has shown herself to be in the case before us. Here she is courting the Jew, *and forming an alliance with his monied influence*. We cannot resist this impression, whether it be strictly true or not, and thus the world will judge till it knows to the contrary. England's inconsistency is now all the more glaring when viewed in connection with another alliance which has existed for a considerable period between her and France, for the purpose of retaining in their own hands what is called the balance of power. Thus they hope to keep the despotism of Russia and her (Greek) Church in abeyance.

We are not a prophet, but we predict that England's alliance with the enemies of her Church and of her adorable Lord, will come to a violent end, and how soon we care not, if it severs the connection between Church and State. Our prayer to God is, that He may bring the Church of England out of bondage; and events certainly point to a possibility of its being accomplished by the outpouring of his wrath on that nation and its Church too,—*because the measure of their iniquity is nearly full.*"

Attack on a Newspaper Office.

The Baltimore *Patriot* of Thursday has the following particulars of the attack upon the office of the *Exchange*, reported yesterday by telegraph:

"About 11 o'clock this morning considerable excitement was created in the neighborhood of the corner of Baltimore and North streets, by an attack upon the office of the *Exchange* newspaper. A party of rowdies, some five or six in number, entered the counting room, and demanded of the clerk, Mr. EDWARD T. CARTER, a copy of yesterday's paper. They were informed that no copies of that issue were left, but were politely handed the office file to look over. One of the party, JAMES, *alias* Tobe MADISON, then pointed to an article, and asked the name of the author, and on being informed by Mr. CARTER that he did not know, immediately assaulted that gentleman, by striking *him a blow with his fist. Mr.* CARTER retreated towards the wall of the room, followed by MADISON, *with a drawn revolver in his hand*. A young man named HENRY WHARMBY, who was behind *the counter, raised the alarm, and jumped out of* the window fronting on North-street, not, however, before he had received one or more blows and kicks from the companions of MADISON, who did not fail to back up their leader.

Captain JOSEPH MITCHELL, of the Middle District, who was fortunately in the neighborhood, rushed in, and at much peril succeeded in arresting MADISON and taking him to the office of Justice MEARIS, where in a few moments he was released on bail in the sum of $500 to keep the peace. There being no charge at that time against *him, other than disorderly conduct, the Justice, it* is said, could not hold him. Whilst MADISON was *in the act of assaulting Mr.* CARTER, *his brother* desperadoes amused themselves by destroying the office furniture, which to a certain extent they did effectually.

As soon as Mr. CARTER could recover from the effects of the assault, he proceeded to the Court and had bench warrants issued for the arrest of all the parties, which we trust will be speedily effected. The cause of this outrageous conduct is said to be certain articles which have appeared in the *Exchange*, recently, reflecting severely upon the parties and their friends.

A large crowd continued in the neighborhood of the office all the morning. A little before 1 o'clock an individual known as BUB COULSON stopped in front of the office, and was in the act of making a demonstration when he was arrested by Officers ROTH and SHERER. He was taken to the Central Station, where he, too, will doubtless undergo the farce of being released on bail to keep the peace.

We cannot close this paragraph without speaking in the highest terms of the conduct of Captain MITCHELL. He deserves and will receive the commendations of his fellow-citizens for his brave and prompt action upon the occasion. He was slightly bruised in his efforts to arrest MADISON.

Since writing the above we learn that another arrest has been made. Captain MITCHELL has captured PAUL PLACIDE, one of the party who entered the office, and he is now, together with COULSON, confined in the Station-house.

JOHN T. FORD, Esq., who is acting as Mayor in the absence of Mayor SWANN, was promptly upon the spot, and by his orders the arrest of the last two parties were made. The arrest and release of MADISON occurred before he had reached the scene of outrage. Mr. FORD has ordered a body of the police to be in attendance around and about the office, with instructions to arrest any and all parties who may seem disposed to make a second attack. As far as he is concerned, the most vigorous efforts to arrest the remainder of the party will be made."

The following is the account of the occurrence given by the editor of the *Exchange*, together with an explanation of the circumstances which led to the assault:

"In the *Exchange* of yesterday a brief allusion was made to the fact that one JOHN ENGLISH, a notorious character familiarly known to the police annals of this city, formerly as a frequent transgressor of the laws, but more recently as a disreputable member of the police corps, had visited our counting-room, and professing great dissatisfaction at the publication of a report of his riotous and turbulent behavior, during the recent excursion of the steamboat *Lancaster* to the village of St. Michael's, had left a written form of retraction of all that had been said about him.

We also adverted, although in the same cursory manner, to the threats made by Officer ENGLISH of what he would do in the event of non-compliance with his demands. On yesterday events transpired which proved that those threats were no unmeaning menace. About the hour of eleven in the forenoon, our counting-room was invaded by a gang of notorious ruffians and outlaws, long the terror and the curse of this community, who after unsuccessfully demanding, as Officer ENGLISH had done before them, the name of the reporter who had furnished to the paper the obnoxious article, proceeded without further ado to make an indiscriminate attack upon persons and property in the office. Our furniture was broken, and our books and papers hurled about in every direction. Our book-keeper, Mr. EDWARD F. CARTER, formerly of the *American* office, a gentleman well-known and widely respected in this community, was violently assaulted, was struck and kicked, and pistols pointed at him with an exhortation on the part of the leader of the gang, to his fellows, to shoot. A lad named WHARMBY, employed in our office, barely escaped similar or worse treatment by leaping from the window. Mr WM. B MUSE, a gentleman of this city, in nowise connected with this paper, but who happened accidentally to be in the office at the time, received a severe blow on the forehead from a ruffian named MADISON, who presented a pistol to his breast, and was only prevented from shooting, by the timely arrival and prompt interposition of Captain JOSEPH MITCHELL, of the Police, to whom, under God's Providence, both Mr. MUSE and Mr. CARTER are probably indebted for their lives. When we add to these facts, sufficiently indicative in themselves of the character and magnitude of the outrage committed, the additional circumstance, unknown, perhaps, to some of our readers at a distance, that our counter is situated at the northeast corner of Baltimore and North streets, the business centre of the city, the opposite corners being occupied by our neighbors of the *Patriot* and the *Sun*, we have said enough perhaps to dispense with the necessity of anything further from us upon the subject of this disgraceful occurrence."

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Turf for 1858.

TROTTING ON THE ROAD.—Friday, Aug. 13.—Match $500; a single dash of a mile to road wagons.

W. HERON, b. g., *Comet* 1
GEO. WILSON, b. m. g., *Morgan* 2
No Time taken.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Thursday, Aug. 12, 1858.—Match $500; mile heats; best 3 in 5 to wagons.

H. WOODRUFF, b. g. *Suspension* 1 1 1
D. TALLMAN, blk. *Rose Bonheur* 2 2 2
Time: 2:52; 2:56; 2:59.

TROTTING AT PORTLAND, MAINE.—Island Trotting Park, Saturday, July 31, 1858; purse $50; mile heats, best three in five.

A. HOUSE, b. m., *Country Maid* (in harness) 1 1 1
T. OWEN, s. g., *Eph Smooth*, (in harness) 2 3 2
GEO. BAILEY, b. g. *Shanghae*, (to 250 lb. wagon) 3 2 3
Time—2:55; 2:51; 2:56.

TROTTING AT NORWICH, CONN.—Park, Tuesday, July 27, 1858. Match, $500; mile heats, best three in five.

P. WARREN, g. m. *Tyconce*, (in harness) 1 1 1
GEO. WESSON, b. g., *New-England*, (to wagon) 2 2 2
Time—2:51½; 2:48; 2:47½.

MONDAY, Aug. 2, 1858—Match, $200; mile heats; best two in three to wagons.

F. BURNHAM, c. g., *Glastenbury Boy* 1 1
J. REED, b. m., *Lady Vernon* 2 2
Time—2:46; 2:46.

TUESDAY, Aug. 3, 1858.—Match, $100; mile heats; best three in five.

F. CUMMING, r. m., *Kate Franklin*, (in harness) 1 2 1 1
J. REED, s. g., *Neptune*, (to saddle) 2 1 2 2
Time—2:50; 2:50; 2:47½; 2:51½.

TROTTING IN CINCINNATI, OHIO—QUEEN CITY COURSE.—Thursday, Aug. 5, 1858—Proprietor's Purse, $50, with an inside stake of $25 each, for trotting horses; mile heats; best 3 in 5.

E. Smith, g. m. *Cincinnati Belle*, (to wagon) 2 1 1 1
S. K. Belling, s. m. *Jenny*, (in harness) 1 2 2 2
J. Rocky, b. g. *Micky Free*, (in harness) .... dis.
Time: 3:04¾; 2:59¾; 2:57¼; 3:00.

TROTTING IN ILLINOIS.—Saturday, July 24, 1858—Match $100, to run a mile, catch-weights.

O Mease, b. g. *Buckshot* 1
Geo. Green, b. m. *Maid* 2
Time: 1:54.

TROTTING AT ST. LOUIS, MO.—ABLEY TRACK.—Tuesday, July 27, 1858. Match $50. Mile Heats; best 3 in 5, in harness.

Mr. ——, b. m. *Julia Moscow* 1 1 1
Mr. ——, g. g. *Robin* 2 2 2
Mr. ——, b. m. *Belle of the West* .... 3 3 dist.
Time: 2:44; 2:42; 2:48.

TROTTING AT NORTH BRIDGEWATER, MASS.—Thursday, August 5, 1858. Match $200. Five miles in harness.

A. [illegible], ch. m. *Lady Calash* 1
J. GIBBS, ch. g. *Taunton Boy* 2
Time: 16:05.

TROTTING AT LYNN, MASS., THURSDAY, AUG. 5, 1858.—*Proprietor's purse $100; mile heats; best 3* in 5, in harness.

D. MACE, b. m. *Lady Sherman* 1 1 1
J. LAWSON, b. g. *Chicago Jack* 2 2 2
D. PIFFER, b. m. *South End Belle* .... 3 3 dr.
Time—2:40; 2:37; 2:45.

TROTTING AT CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Saturday, June 26, 1858.—*Match $25 a side, mile heats, in harness*:

GEO. BAKER, s. g. *Sorrel Frank* 1 1
WM. HOFFMAN, s. m. *Petronella* 2 2
Time: 3:13; 3:03.

FOREST GROVE COURSE.—Saturday, July 17, 1858. Purse $25, for second-class pacing horses. Mile heats; in harness:

W. SHELDAN, b. g. *Butcher Boy* 2 2 1 1 1
S. MEECHAN, s. g. *Volunteer* 1 1 2 2 2
J. BENNETT, s. m. *Katrina* .... 3 3 3 drwn
Time: 2:48; 2:46; 2:44; 2:45; 2:46½.

THURSDAY, July 22.—Sweepstakes $25. Purse $25, for livery horses. Mile heats; in harness:

W. HOFFMAN, b. m. *May Queen* 1 2 1 2 1
Mr. MCLEAN, *Bay Gelding* 2 1 2 1 3
J. S. WHITE, w. g. *White Lion* 4 3 3 3 2
C. BRIGGS, b. m. *Dairy Maid* .... 3 4 4 4 dr
W. SHELDON, c. g. *Dandy* .... 5 5 5 dr
Time: 3:01; 3:07; 3:03; 3:13; 3:07.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, 1858.—Match, $200; mile *heats, in harness, best 3 in 5*:

A. MONROE, r. g. *Buckeye* 1 2 1 1
S. K. SLAGE, blk. m. *Lady Sherman* 2 1 2 2
Time: 2:45; 2:48; 2:45; 2:41.

THURSDAY, Aug. 12, 1858.—Purse, $400; two-mile heats, in harness:

S. C. DOTY, s. g. *Canada Sam* 1 1
A. MONROE, c. g. *Honest John* 2 2
Time: 5:25; 5:27.

TROTTING IN OHIO.—MASSILLON COURSE—Saturday, July 31, 1858.—Match, $100; mile heats:

A. N. MYLIE, b. h. *Tom Benton* 1 1
Z. ZEDLY, b. g. *Sailor Boy* 2 2
Time: 2:56; 2:56.

THE COMING PRIZE-FIGHT.—Since our last, the two high contracting parties have put up an additional $500 a side of the battle-money, and the meeting of the whole $2,500 a side may be regarded as a fixed and settled thing. Indeed, there is but little doubt that were the required amount four times as large, the sum could be easily *obtained, so high does the excitement run in circles* which promote the fistic ring. Both parties have been very busy in their training; but on Friday of *last week the Benicia Boy had a "let up" of two days*, and taking advantage of the rainy weather, which *prevented him from taking his usual out-door exercise*, he took a run to Troy to pay a visit to his friends in that vicinity, before going into the close training that would require him to remain at his quarters on the Bloomingdale Road. While in the neighborhood, he called on Morrissey, at a house kept by the latter, and after passing the usual compliments about the weather, asked about his health, and invited him to take a drink. Morrissey, however, prudently declined, whereupon the trainer who accompanied Heenan quietly took up the glass of sherry that had been poured out for his principal, with the remark, "And I'll drink this for you." Heenan, then, in a spirit of banter, turned to his companion, and expressed himself, loud enough for Morrissey to hear, to the effect, that he expected to have a very easy job on the 20th October. Morrissey, upon this, immediately put his hand in his pocket, and offered to bet $100 to $80, ten times over, that he would whip him in the fight. "I can do better than that," said Heenan, "they say that your friends are offering $100 to $70." "Well," said Morrissey, promptly, "I'll bet $100 to $70—put up!" Heenan, upon this, drew his wallet; but the parties not being able to agree upon a stakeholder, the bet passed by. On the same evening, Heenan returned to the City, and will not leave his training ground again until ready to set out for the fight. Both men are progressing well, though Morrissey seems thus far to have taken the severest work. Each, however, are in about the condition which they ought to be in at this stage of the proceedings, and there is but little doubt that both will appear at the appointed time in the best possible trim.—*Porter's Spirit.*

The *Clipper* says "Heenan is under the care of Mr. James Cusick and Joe Coburn, who are unremitting in their attention and care. His private sitting and sleeping apartments are detached from the hotel, and are healthily situated. His usual hour of rising is about half-past four, and of retiring about nine in the evening; and the course of training he has already undergone has been sufficient to reduce his weight from 216 pounds, (which was his weight when he commenced,) to 206 pounds, and, of course, will be still further diminished by regular and continued exercise. His daily work comprises walking, running, use of the dumb bells, glove sparring, fighting the bag, &c.; and these varied [illegible] country around [illegible] him to pass the day away. [illegible], and to which admirably adapted for training purposes [illegible] the pure healthy air inhaled there [illegible] tributes. We were informed that the Benicia Boy, with the exception of a slight eruption around the mouth, (a very common occurrence in the early stage of training,) is in excellent health, and feels the most perfect confidence of success in the result of the fight."

FASHION RACE-COURSE—BASE BALL MATCH.—A match was played yesterday, at Elysian Fields, on the Gotham Ground, between the Nine selected to play on the part of New-York against the Brooklyn Nine, and a picked Nine from the other New-York Clubs. It was a very strongly contested game, and very creditable to both sides. DE BOST excelled his usual style of play. The game stood, at the close, fourteen runs for the Fashion Nine, and nine runs for their opponents. Some changes have been made since the first match was played. The Nine will stand as follows: DE BOST, DAVIS and WELLING, of the Knickerbockers; BIXBY and GELSTON, of the Eagles; VAN COTT and TURNER, of the Gothams; PINCKNEY, of the Union, and MASON, of the Harlem. No change is expected, except in the position in the field, in the Brooklyn Nine. The match will be played Tuesday, and, as thousands will be there, it will be well for those who wish to see the contest in comfort to take the early trains.

THE WESTERN CRICKET CLUBS *vs.* THE NEW-YORK CRICKET CLUBS.—On Monday week, a match takes place on the Hoboken Cricket Ground between 18 of the best players of the Western Clubs and an 11 of the City of New-York Cricket Clubs. The Western Clubs beat New-York last year at Albany.

AMERICANS *vs.* ENGLISH.—A match has been made up between eighteen Americans and eleven English cricketers, taken from the Long Island clubs. It will come off at Bedford the week after next.

NASSAU *vs.* PASTIME.—These Clubs play a match at Wheat Hill, Williamsburg, on Monday afternoon.

THE ARMY.

Tribute to the Army of Utah.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, West Point, N. Y., Aug. 10, 1858.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 19.

The General-in-Chief learning of the arrival of the troops under Brevet Brigadier-General JOHNSTON at their destination in the Salt Lake country, after their detention in the valley of Green River during the last Winter, takes occasion to commend them in General Orders—as he has already done through their commander—for their exemplary conduct under the trying circumstances in which they have been placed.

Detained, after a long and wearisome march of over a thousand miles, by causes over which their commander had no control, in a most barren and inhospitable region; subjected—by the rigors of the season, which destroyed or paralyzed their draught animals—to toils of no ordinary nature; and, on account of the destruction of part of their supplies, obliged to labor with insufficient clothing; indifferent, and often restricted rations of food—this fine body of men, instead of giving way to insubordination, irregularities, or murmurs even, went on improving in discipline and instruction, and discharging their accumulating duties with the utmost alacrity and cheerfulness; and, at the order of their commander, not showing the inhabitants of Salt Lake Valley, as they passed through their settlements, either by act, word or gesture, that they had recently stood towards them in a hostile attitude.

The march—in the depth of Winter—of Lieut.-Colonel (now Colonel) P. St. GEORGE COOKE, commanding the Second Dragoons from Fort Laramie, through the South Pass to Green River; and that of Capt. R. B. MARCY, 5th Infantry, from Camp Scott, over the mountains to New Mexico, deserve, as they have already received, special commendation.

Brevet Brigadier General JOHNSTON has had the honor to be supported by officers of great intelligence, zeal, and experience. Yet it is not to be doubted that to his own high soldierly qualities, untiring exertions, tact and sound judgment, the credit for the condition and high tone of his army is pre eminently due.

By command of Brevet Lieutenant-General SCOTT.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Ass. Adj. Gen.

DOINGS AT THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.—Upward of 1,200 men now constitute the mechanical and laboring forces at our Navy-Yard. The former is composed of 600, consisting of ship carpenters, joiners, blacksmiths, sparmakers, sailmakers, gun-carriage makers, caulkers, roamers, oakum spinners, plumbers, boat builders and painters. It is expected that the new sloop *Lancaster* will be ready for launching about the latter end of September. She has been planked, and the caulkers are now engaged upon her. The frigate *Congress* is still at the yard. The riggers commenced placing her spars yesterday. The length of the mainmast to the head, near where the first or main-yard is placed is 109 feet, and has at the largest part a diameter of 37 inches. As soon as rigged, the *Congress* will take on board her stores and be ready for sea.

In the frigate-house the keel of the new sloop is being laid. The work upon her will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible, inasmuch as orders have been received for her completion before the next meeting of Congress. The steamer *Walker*, of the Coast Survey, which we have before noticed as undergoing repairs, will be finished in about three weeks. The schooner *Spray*, which is under charge of the Light-house Board, is being rebuilt. From the south pier the battery has been removed. It has been placed upon the receiving ship *Princeton*. The Secretary of the Navy is expected to visit the Yard daily, and everything is in a clean-and-orderly condition.—*Phila. Eve. Journal, Aug. 12.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Aug 14.

I.—THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH—A Complete History of the Enterprise—Origin and Progress—Early Experiments—The Expeditions of 1857 and 1858—The Final Triumph—Mr. Field's Dispatches—Illustrated with a view of the Telegraphic Plateau in the Atlantic Ocean.

II.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—A Telegraphic Jubilee—The Man of the Time—Biographical Sketch of Cyrus W. Field—The Liberia Slave trade—The War in China—Emancipation in Russia.

III.—THE MORMONS—Late News from Utah—Return of the Refugees—Singular Conduct of Governor Cumming—Mormon Life and Manners.

IV.—THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY—The New Gold Region—History of the Hudson's Bay Company.

V.—THE CELEBRATION AT CHERBOURG.

VI.—TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA—Late News from Fraser's River.

VII.—SUMMARIES OF THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

VIII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Reports of the Produce and Live Stock Markets in the City—Interesting Items for Farmers.

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MARRIED

PHELPS—BARLOW.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 12, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by the Rev. Mr. Lawrence, Z. M. PHELPS, Esq., of Sing Sing, to ANN STEWART, daughter of the late Rev. John V. Barlow, of Baltimore, Md.

DIED.

MILDEBERGER.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 13, JOHN A. MILDEBERGER, Esq., in the 56th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 53 Hammond-st., on Sunday (to-morrow) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

PARTRIDGE.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 13, HARRY, youngest son of Thomas E. and Frances Partridge, aged 4 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, No. 7 Boorman-place West 23d-st., on Sunday afternoon, 15th inst., at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

HYDE.—In this City, on Friday morning, Aug. 13, ANNIE A., youngest daughter of Chas. E. and Sarah W. Hyde, aged 7 months and 19 days.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 37 King st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

BARNETT.—In this City, on Friday morning, Aug. 13, after a long and painful illness, THOMAS BARNETT, in the 33d year of his age.
Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

BRADY.—At Harlem, on Thursday, Aug. 12, suddenly, MATILDA B., daughter of Walter and Mary Jane Brady, aged 9 years, 10 months and 6 days.
Funeral from the house of her parents, corner 8th-av. and 129th st., this day, (Saturday,) at 4 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

MCGRATH.—At Fordham, on Thursday, Aug. 12, ALLAN, infant son of Charles B. and Mary Magrath, aged 6 months and 18 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 9 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, at Fordham.

WILSON.—At Hoboken, on Friday, Aug. 13, EMMA, daughter of James H. and Eliza Wilson, aged 4 months and 19 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 116 Meadow-st., Hoboken.

This life is but a Summer's day,
Of shadows and of light;
Its brightest sunbeams pass away,
And soon give place to night.
Fair childhood is the early dawn,
And youth the morning gay;
Manhood's the noon, so quickly gone,
And age the evening ray.

HATFIELD.—At Hackensack, on Friday morning, Aug. 13, after a short illness, JANE, wife of James T. Hatfield, of Hoboken, in the 38th year of her age.
The funeral will take place from Trinity Church, Hoboken, on Sunday, 15th inst., at 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HALBERT.—At Staten Island, on Tuesday, Aug. 10, at her mother's residence, of consumption, REBECCA HALBERT, the beloved wife of Augustus Halbert, aged 31 years.
Staten Island papers please copy.

CRANSTON.—At Stephentown, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., on Thursday evening, Aug. 12, SOPHRONIA A. CRANSTON, sister of Mr. Hiram Cranston, proprietor of the New-York Hotel, aged 36 years.

DE VISSER.—At Rockaway, L. I., on Thursday, Aug. 12, SOPHIE HILLEGONDA, youngest child of Simon and Sophia de Visser, aged 11 months and 26 days.

SHERWOOD.—At [illegible], Ct., on Friday, Aug. 13, at 12 M., Mrs. MARY SHERWOOD, relict of the late Willett Sherwood.

MILLIKEN.—At Fairmount, Westchester Co., on Thursday, Aug. 12, IDA LOUISE, youngest daughter of David and Mary A. Milliken, aged 2 years, 1 month and 1 day.
The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, Fairmount, this day, Saturday, at 11½ o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Harlem Railroad dépôt, at Tremont, on the arrival of the 11 A. M. train from 26th-st., New-York.

UNDERHILL.—At Milwaukee, on Sunday, Aug. 1, suddenly, by congestion of the brain, ISRAEL LANGDON UNDERHILL, formerly of East Chester, Westchester Co., aged 33 years.

WEST.—At Waterford, Saratoga Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 10, JOHN WEST, late of this City, in the 77th year of his age.

KNEELAND.—At Bay Side, L. I., on Thursday, Aug. 12, ANNA, only daughter of Charles Kneeland, aged 21 years.
The funeral services will take place on Saturday, 14th, at 11½ o'clock A. M., at St. George's Church, Flushing. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

VAN SANTVOORD.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, Aug. 12, ABRAHAM VAN SANTVOORD, in his 74th year.
His friends are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 25 Grand st., Jersey City, on Saturday, 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

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AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. [illegible] THIS EVENING, [illegible] GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD [illegible] Mr. BLAKE. [illegible] PADDY and [illegible] Mr. BRADSHAW. [illegible] Mr. DAVIDGE [illegible] Miss ADA CLIFTON and MILLER [illegible]

WALLACK'S THEATRE. SIXTH WEEK of "THE IRISH BOY" and YANKEE GAL. SATURDAY, Aug. 14, 1858. BORN TO GOOD LUCK. ... Mr. W. J. Florence. ADVERTISING FOR A WIFE. ... Mrs. Florence. ... THE HAPPY MAN. ... Mr. W. J. Florence. Doors open at 7½ o'clock, to commence at 8 o'clock.

JONES' WOOD. GRAND TELEGRAPHIC MUSICAL FESTIVAL. THIS DAY, SATURDAY, AUG. 14. [illegible] J. V. HADFIELD. [illegible] SUPERB TROOP [illegible] commemorative of the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph [illegible] THE NIAGARA AND AGAMEMNON [illegible] HORSE AND FIELD [illegible] ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE. [illegible] JUVENILE BALLET TROUPE. SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 14, 1858. The performances will commence with the Drama of the MANIAC. BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT. MAY FESTIVAL. [illegible] La Petite Emeline. FRENCH SPY.

BOWERY THEATRE. Lessees ... Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard. Boxes and parquet, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents. SATURDAY EVENING, August 14, the performance will commence with the play of DAMON AND PYTHIAS. After which GOLDEN AXE. To conclude with JACK SHEPPARD.

BATTLE OF BUNKER'S HILL. THIS MAGNIFICENT MILITARY MUSICAL PICTURE will be given THE SECOND TIME IN AMERICA, AT JONES' WOOD, on SATURDAY, Aug. 14. DESCRIPTION: The Appeal to Arms, General Enthusiasm, Rising of the Patriots, Grand March, The Night before the Battle, Watch-fire and Prayer, Preparation for the Morning, Forming in Line of Battle, Signals, March upon Bunker Hill, The Strife, American Victory, Hymn of Freedom. THIS GRAND WORK is given in the centre of the grounds with SHELTON'S and GRAFULLA'S BRASS BANDS, advancing from [illegible] toward the Conductors. CONDUCTORS: CARL ANSCHUTZ, MAX MARETZEK, THEO. THOMAS, ANGELO TORRIANI, E. GRILL, G. PROX, J. V. ARX. ADMISSION, AS BEFORE, ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

PALACE GARDENS. GREAT MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT. First Benefit of MR. THOMAS BAKER, in America. ON TUESDAY NIGHT, Aug. 24. (Weather permitting.) A GRAND CONCERT will be given under the direction and for the benefit of Mr. THOMAS BAKER. To a powerful and well-balanced Orchestra will be added A CHORUS OF FEMALE VOICES, Accompanied by THE HARMONIUM, (or small organ,) &c. &c. Also, A SPLENDID DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS. Particulars will be given in future advertisements.

CONTINUATION OF THE MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL. SATURDAY and SUNDAY, Aug. 14 and 15. FIFTH DAY. SATURDAY, Aug. 14. JONES' WOOD. GRAND MAMMOTH CONCERT, BALS CHAMPETRE, ACROBATIC FEATS, SPLENDID ILLUMINATION, and MAGNIFICENT FIREWORKS. ADMISSION AS BEFORE, ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

THIRTIETH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, in the City of New-York. The Managers announce that the Exhibition will be opened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15 next. The Palace will be prepared for the reception of goods on and after Sept. 1. Machinery and heavy articles will be received and stored after July 1. This exhibition is intended to embrace MACHINERY and NEW INVENTIONS, MANUFACTURES of all descriptions, and AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS of every kind. GOLD, SILVER and BRONZE MEDALS, SILVER CUPS and DIPLOMAS will be awarded on the report of competent and impartial judges. The managers would impress upon exhibitors the importance of making early application for the space they wish to occupy. Circulars containing full particulars can be had by applying to WM. B. LEONARD, Corresponding Secretary of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway, New-York, to whom all communications should be addressed. By order of the Managers. F. W. GEISSENHAINER, Jr., Chairman. JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

LAST DAY OF THE MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL, JONES' WOOD, SATURDAY, August 14. The Railroad Cars, 3d and 2d avs. EVERY MINUTE. Steamboats will carry passengers from the foot of [illegible] 10th and 23d sts. Admission as before, ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

PALACE GARDENS. To-morrow, August 14. GRAND CONCERT. Thomas Baker, Musical Conductor. MAGNIFICENT FIREWORKS, FIRE BALLOONS, &c., By the Messrs. EDGE. Admittance, Twenty-Five Cents.

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BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THE LAST DAY OF WYMAN, THE WONDERFUL WIZARD—AFTERNOON at 3 and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Upwards of a thousand feats, including that of the INEXHAUSTIBLE BOTTLE, &c. Just arrived from Europe, [illegible] THEATRE OF ART. It will be opened on Monday next. The miniature seas and lakes, known as the GRAND AQUARIA, are now open to the admiration of the public. They constitute, unquestionably, the greatest curiosity in the Western World. Admittance to everything, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND ASSOCIATION.—A special general meeting of all the associates will be held at the office of the Association, No. 15 Crosby-st., N. Y., on MONDAY, Aug. 16, 1858, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of revising Rule No. 12, and such other Rules as the members may desire. By order of the Board of Directors. FRANCIS C. WEMYSS, Secretary. Rule No. 20, "That no member be qualified to vote at any annual or special meeting unless such member's subscription and fines due, shall be paid up previously."

THE CRYSTAL PALACE IS OPEN DAILY to visitors. Statuary and other works of art on exhibition from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., Sundays excepted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SPLENDID PORTRAIT—WITH AUTOgraph, of CYRUS W. FIELD, Published this day, and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Metropolitan Subscription Office and Cheap Publication depot, No. 128½ Fulton, near Nassau st.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS, Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by CHARLES WHITLOCK, No. 144 Grand-st.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 25 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Company of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 61 Wall-st.

SEWING MACHINES FOR SALE VERY cheap. They are superior in every respect to any in use. Price $60, $80, $100 and $125. If you have much sewing to do you should not be without one. You can make from $1 to $5 by hand work. Apply to J. VANDERBILT, No. 84 Fulton street, at Oak Hall. Instruction gratis.

NOTICE.—STEAMER GREAT BRITAIN, GRAY, Master, from Liverpool, is discharging under general order, at Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Vestry-st. Consignees will please send their permits on board, and attend to the receipt of their goods. All goods left on the dock will be stored at their expense. RICHARD IRVIN & CO., No. 98 Front-st.

FOR SALE—GAZELLES FOR A GENTLEMAN'S country-place. Two pair of beautiful Gazelles male and female, imported from the Island of Malta. Also, four small white Maltese donkeys for the use of children, and two Maltese Jacks, imported for stock. Inquire at Room No. 6, No. 44 Wall-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

O[illegible] THE FIRST OF HEART, SAID [illegible] ... Lord's Day, at No. 187 Bowery, 10½ A. M., where they may hear the truth, without money and without price.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF Fulton and William sts. Divine service every Sabbath at 10½ A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M., and a Bible Class at the same hour. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited to attend. Seats furnished by the Sexton. N. B.—A Sabbath Evening Prayer Meeting is held in the lecture room at 6 o'clock. All are invited.

"THY WAY, O GOD, IS IN THE SEA, AND THY PATH IN THE GREAT WATERS"—A sermon on The union of the Nations by the Ocean Telegraph, will be preached at the Mariners' Church, corner Madison and Catharine sts., by the Rev. Orson [illegible] Jones, Pastor, on SABBATH EVENING, Aug. 15 at [illegible] before 8. All seats free. Services close punctually at 9 o'clock. Preaching in forenoon at 10½ o'clock.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 WILL meet at the corner of Hudson and Laight sts., on SUNDAY, Aug. 15, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to attend divine service in a body, at the M. E. Church, corner of Bedford and Morton sts. Every Veteran be present; all are invited. By order. H. RAYMOND, Colonel. Isaac M. Phyfe, Adjutant.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Between the 7th and 8th avs. The Rev. S. B. Canfield, D. D. of the Auburn Theological Seminary, will preach in this Church next SABBATH, (Aug. 15,) at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ in the evening, and will continue to supply the pulpit through the month of August.

OLD DUANE STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Greenwich and Hudson sts. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING by the Pastor, Rev. S. M. Adams, on *Probation vs. Practice*, and in the evening on *Objections to Everlasting Punishment Considered*. Service about 3 P. M. Seats free. "Come now and let us reason together."

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, the Rev. Charles E. Harris. EVENING: Subject (the dying words of Dudley A. Tyng)—*Stand up for Jesus*. Services to commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. The public generally are invited to attend. Seats free.

TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET MISSION CHURCH—No. 166 West 24th st., between 6th and 7th avs. Service TO-MORROW during the day and evening. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings. The poor have the gospel preached to them. Come with us and we will do you good.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. D. J. Patterson will preach on TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) in the Brooklyn Institute, Washington-st., near Concord, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Also, the Rev. S. W. Farmer of Williamsburg, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Duffield-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW (Sabbath) at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., by the Rev. Mr. Bonnum. The public are invited. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

A DISCOURSE SUGGESTED BY THE Telegraph Cable, TO-MORROW at 3½ P. M., at Bethesda Baptist Church, 23d-st., east of 4th-av., and near 3d-av. Preaching, also, in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; to both of which occasions the public are kindly invited.

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH, JERSEY CITY—Corner of Montgomery and Grove sts.—The Rev. H. P. Cutting will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Christian Subordination*. The public are invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner of Waverley place. Sunday services—MORNING 10½ o'clock, AFTERNOON 4 o'clock, EVENING 8 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Morris will preach to-morrow evening. Seats free.

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH WILL BE THE subject of the discourse, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock by the Rev. D. M. Graham, pastor of the First Free-Will Baptist Church, 29th st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching, also, 7½ P. M.

SPIRITUALISM.—MEETING AT LAMARTINE Hall, corner 29th-st. and 8th av., at 3½ P. M.; Circle in the evening at 7½, on SUNDAY next. Mrs. French and Mrs. Coles will be present, and several other mediums.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Lamartine Hall, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av. The Rev. Alexander H. Watson will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Services in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

THE USUAL SERVICES ARE HELD during the season in the Central Presbyterian Church, (the Rev. Dr. Wood's, Broome-st.) Preaching at 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M. each Sabbath. The pulpit is supplied by the Rev. O. S. St. John.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH ON SEVENTH-AVENUE—Regular services may be expected in this Church as usual. The Rev. A. Brown will preach next SABBATH. Services in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock; in the AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock.

THE LAST TRUMPET SOUNDING.—Bishop Snow will preach TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on *The Tremendous Consequences of the Fact that the Seventh Trumpet has begun to Sound*. Seats free.

THE REV. PROF. MATTESON WILL preach as usual TO-MORROW, MORNING AND EVENING, at Union Chapel, corner of 39th-st. and Broadway. Seats free, and the public cordially invited.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—ELDER GEO. Sconas will preach TO-MORROW, in Bleecker Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subjects—*The Creation and Fall of Man.*

S. B. MUN WILL PREACH, THE LORD willing, SUNDAY, corner of Elizabeth and Grand sts. Can we not have an early conference, before preaching, and a noonday thanksgiving season?

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man (married), as porter or entry clerk, or coachman and assistant gardener, if required, in the country. He would wish to get apartments for his family. Can act as overseer, having had charge of institutions where several hundred were employed, and kept the accounts of the same to the entire satisfaction of those over him, which his testimonials will certify. Best of reference as a coachman can be given in this country. Distance no object; a good home is what the advertiser wishes. Address T. C., box No. 125 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A German, who has thorough knowledge of practical gardening, including the growing of stove and greenhouse plants, the management of vineries, and out-door fruits, laying out and planting grounds, and the general routine of the flower and the kitchen garden. Best of testimonials given. Address R. F., box No. 178 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN with excellent references, as coachman or groom; understands plain gardening and the care of cattle in general, and fowls; is willing to make himself generally useful; can milk; will be found a truly trustworthy and competent farm hand; is a careful driver. Will take moderate wages. Distance or location no object. Address M. L., Box No. 118, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A single man, who thoroughly understands his business in the green house, hot-house, vinery and vegetable department, or would take the entire charge of a gentleman's place. The best of reference given as to character and capability. Call or address A. B. C., at the seed store of A. Bridgeman, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by one who understands the care and management of horses in all its branches; would make himself generally useful; has no objection to City or country. Can be seen for two days by addressing J. M., COACHMAN, Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable young man, who understands his business in every respect; has long experience in the old country and this; will be found competent, willing and obliging in every particular. Has good references from gentlemen in this City. Address E. L., Box No. 148, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A COACHMAN OR porter, by a respectable man, who understands the care and management of horses, knows how to milk cows, and can work in a garden or farm, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address L. M., Box No. 174, *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A steady, sober man; is a good, careful driver, perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and has no objection to take charge of a small garden. Can give satisfactory reference for the last two years. Address J., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A COACHMAN WANTS A PLACE; can act as plain gardener. He is now living with JOSEPH MORRISON, No. 41 New-st., to whom he refers; or to Box No. 4,667, Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN boy, where he can make his own living; country preferred. Address, or call, at No. 54 Degraw-st., between Van Brunt and Columbia sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE or retail hat, cap and fur store, by one who thoroughly understands the business, and can influence some trade. Unquestionable references given. Address HATTER, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN OF GENERAL BUSINESS experience, a practical book-keeper, desires a situation as book-keeper, or general clerk. Is fully competent to conduct a business in any branch of trade. Would have no objections to leave the city. Good references given as to ability, integrity, &c. Address M. R. C., box No. 163 *Times* Office.

TO DAGUERREANS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS.—An operator, who has long experience in all the branches of the art, wishes a situation, as operator; or would take charge of an establishment. Terms moderate, and satisfaction warranted. Address OPERATOR, Broadway Post-Office.

AN APOTHECARY OF LONG EXPERIENCE, and with first rate reference, wishes to engage in a situation in some part of Canada or any of the New-England States. Address, for this month, MEDICUS, No. 127 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

STATIONERY.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH LETTER, NOTE AND CAP PAPERS, GOLD PENS, RODGERS' KNIVES, PORTMONNAIES, &c. WILLMER & ROGERS, No. 43 Nassau-st.

AT EVERDELL'S, HIS CELEBRATED Wedding Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had at his great Card Depot, Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE PERSIA—Another case of beautiful Paris-made Traveling and Shopping Bags for Ladies. JOHN CATTNACH, Trunk Manufacturer and Importer, Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXPERIENCED and well informed girl, as chambermaid and waitress or child's nurse; will be found thoroughly efficient in her duties; a girl of good manners, kind and obliging disposition, very fond and attentive to children, and for sake of a steady home will go for moderate wages. Inquire for WAITER, at Manning's, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A FAITHFUL, WELL RECOMmended English girl, a situation; understands all kinds of housework, has been accustomed to work hard in good situations in England and in this country; washes and irons in the best style; is not one of those girls who change their places for a trifle. Inquire for MARIA, at Manning's, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman, a situation, as cook and laundress; has always lived in good families, from whom she can have the best references; understands her business and attends to it, and will be found an acquisition in any family requiring a good, faithful servant. Apply at MANNING'S agency, No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook in a private family; one who understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing if required; City reference given for honesty, sobriety, and capability. Call at No. 7 [illegible] st., near the Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family; is an excellent baker; understands washing and ironing perfectly; can give the best of references from her last place. Call at No. 235 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND COMPEtent Protestant young woman, a situation; she is a first-rate cook and baker, and an excellent laundress; is willing and obliging; would have no objection to the country, and has the best of reference. Call at No. 375 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION in a small private family; is a good cook and baker, excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply No. 6 West 31st-st., near 6th-av.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK IN A private family, by a woman who has the best of reference from her last place. She is an excellent baker, and has no objection to assist in washing and ironing if required. Call at No. 10 Amity-place, 3d back room.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMstress, employment by the day; can do all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; also dressmaking or boys' clothes. Can be well recommended by her employers. Address 249 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY AN AGED SCOTCH LADY, A situation to do general housework in a small family; willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 249 25th st., between 9th and 10th avs., in the back basement, for three or four days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, in a gentleman's family; is a good cook and baker; good washer and ironer; best City and country references. Apply, for two days, at No. 126 4th av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—BY A VERY NEAT ENGLISH GIRL, a situation either as chambermaid, waitress or nurse and seamstress; is fully qualified to fill either situation; has the best of reference; likes the country. Call at No. 126 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as chambermaid or child's nurse; is a good plain sewer and has good City references. Apply at the corner of Hoyt and Baltic sts., over the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy, and very respectable Protestant girl for general housework; will be found efficient, prudent, economical in her duties. Apply at Hendrickson's office, No. 164 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A WELL EDUCATED YOUNG LADY, who speaks German, English and French, can do all kinds of embroidery, cut and fit, desires a situation as seamstress in a respectable family. Call at No. 41 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED widow, a native of the West Indies, to take care of an infant, and is willing to make herself useful. No objection to the country. No. 242 7th av., corner 26th st.

WASHING.—GENTLEMEN'S WASHING DONE up in the best manner and at short notice; shirts and collars done equal to new. Call at No. 534 Broadway, Room No. 16.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A LAD OF BETWEEN 15 AND 16 years of age, to assist in a store, also to go of errands; must be an American and of unblemished character, and must live with his parents. None others need call. Apply at 447 Broome-st., one door from Broadway.

WANTED—A PLAIN COOK AND GOOD WASHER and ironer. Must have satisfactory references. Wages $6 per month. Apply to N. CLARK, No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th st., in store.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK AND GOOD washer and ironer, in a large family. Wages $7 per month. Apply west side of Washington-av., 4th door north of Gates-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—IN A FANCY STORE, A SMART young lady to attend, who is of domestic habits, to live with the family. Apply to SIDNEY FANNING, No. 298 6th av.

WANTED—BY F. S. MILLS & CO., AN ERRAND boy from 14 to 15 years of age. Salary small. Apply from 9 to 11 o'clock at No. 342 Broadway.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL. A GOOD washer and ironer. Apply at No. 28 Nassau st., Room No. 1, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MUSICAL.

CONGREGATIONAL SINGING.—A PROfessor of religion, accustomed to leading large audiences, (without choir) with an experience of over 25 years in teaching and leading church music, wishes an appointment in an Evangelical Church either with or without an organ. Address TENOR, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

FIFTY PIANO-FORTES, MELODEONS and Harmoniums, new and second hand, for sale or for rent, at very low prices; a rosewood melodeon for only $30; piano stools, with plush top and iron screw, new style only $3 50 each; every sheet music and music-book publication issued in the United States constantly for sale at wholesale or retail. New music issued daily. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS—UNRIvalled in excellence and purity of tone, are now offered at prices according to the times. New-York Pianos at very low prices. Second-hand Pianos within the means of all classes. Pianos to rent, and rent applied if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, Marble Building, cor. Grand-st.

A $350 PIANO-FORTE FOR $220—NEARly new, full 7-octave, rosewood, round corners carved lyre, and music desk ornamented in the best manner, front inlaid with pearl, scalloped keys, and splendid full tone; made by best City makers of thirty years' experience, and warranted. Apply at the residence No. 7 2d-st., near the Bowery.

PIANOS.—6¾ AND 7 OCTAVE, IRON FRAME, rosewood piano; 7-octave do. do., round corners; 7¼ do. do. carved legs, inlaid all round corners, &c. City makers, warranted in all respects. Delivered in the City, or boxed. Extraordinary bargains. No. 147 Chambers-st., up stairs.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of Instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEwood piano-forte, new and of excellent tone, will be sold at a very great bargain for cash. A second hand piano-forte will be taken in exchange. Apply to A. WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—FROM NO. 44 MOTT-STREET—BY A German or a Frenchman, about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, heavy dark moustaches and whiskers, goes by the name of Chas. Morrison, a sorrel mare with long tail; has a hump on her near hind leg, above her knee. Whoever will give information where she may be found will be liberally rewarded.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A MEMORANDUM Book, with the subscriber's name therein, containing the following notes: Four notes of Thomas Playford, for about $180 each and several other papers, all of which are of no value to any one but the subscriber. The above reward will be paid at the *Times* Office, or by GEO. C. BYRNE, No. 63 Hanson House, No. 206 West st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF MORSE & CO. IS THIS day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. A. W. MORSE will sign for the firm in liquidation. A. W. MORSE. W. F. TALBOYS. No. 41 William-st., New-York, Aug. 2, 1858.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP. The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of MORSE & CO., for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, bonds, domestic and foreign exchange, and commercial paper. EDWARD WOLFF, A. W. MORSE. No. 41 William-st., New-York, Aug 7, 1858.

MR. ROBERT E. JONES THIS DAY WITHdraws from our firm by mutual consent and agreement. JOHN W. HOYT & CO. New-York, Aug. 11, 1858.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS.—GREAT TRIUMPH OF W. H. GRIFFITH'S new invented cushioned tables, over the patent humbug cushions of the day. Call and examine. Secret explained to customers. For sale, six splendid second-hand tables; price $75. New tables $250, $275 and $300. W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 143 Fulton-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE MISSES PALACHE Will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School, at their new residence, No. 128 Fitzroy-place, West 24th st.

PRIVATE TUITION AND BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—The Rev. and Mrs. H. L. MYRICK of Brooklyn, Conn., receive into their family several children to board and instruct according to the wishes of parents, giving to each personal attention and affectionate care. Their home is in a retired, pleasant and healthy location, accessible from New-York and Boston via Norwich and Worcester Railroad, and offers excellent inducements to those who wish to place young persons, of either sex, under responsible superintendence and favorable influences. References: The Rev. A. A. Livermore, No. 111 Broadway; the Rev. R. D. Mayo, Albany; the Rev. F. Tiffany, Springfield Mass.; the Rev. J. Kendall, D. D., Plymouth; the Rev. H. F. Harrington, the Rev. Warren Burton, the Rev. C. Francis, D. D., Cambridge; the Rev. E. S. Gannett, D.D., Boston.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—At their former residence, No. 70 Madison-av., southwest corner of 28th st. Mesdames CHEGARAY and PREVOST respectfully inform the parents and guardians of their pupils, and the public generally, that the above Institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. The Preparatory School, for pupils between the ages of 8 and 10 years, is now reorganized. Experience has fully convinced Mme. CHEGARAY of the advantages to be derived from this Department, as a means of preparing pupils of tender age for entrance into the higher classes of the Institution.

THE MISSES HUNTER HAVING RECENTly removed to a larger and eligibly-situated house, will reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at No. 76 1st place, Brooklyn, on the 15th of September. The school has heretofore been one of great respectability, and the teachers associated with it gentlemen of Christian excellence and learning. Circulars may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S bookstore, No. 321 Broadway.

MISS HAVENS WILL RESUME HER Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies at her residence, No. 21 9th-st., near 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Applications may be addressed to her by letter until Sept. 6th, and after that personally. Her school circulars may also be obtained of F. Bement, Esq., No. 10 Exchange-place; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; of Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; and of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OR LADY MOVING in the higher circles of society, and having social influence, who would be peculiarly enabled to keep house in New-York, and willing to board a few young ladies who wish to finish their studies in languages, music, &c., and attend concerts and lectures. The tuition of languages would be given by a foreign lady of very superior attainments; best references given and required. Address for ten days, giving a few particulars, LINGUIST, Box No. 184 Post Office, Newport, R. I.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT NYACK, ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON.—This institution continues its session during the Summer. Its delightful location, large and admirably-appointed edifice, fine bathing privileges, attention to physical training, and accomplished corps of instructors in all the branches of an elegant and practical education, commend this school to residents of the City. For circulars, or further particulars, address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, Nyack, N. Y.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 30 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on Thursday, Sept. 9. Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

BOARD AND EDUCATION.—PARENTS AND guardians, desirous of meeting with an establishment where the comforts and happiness of home may be enjoyed with the advantages of a solid and accomplished education, can hear of such by inquiring at No. 12 Willow place, Brooklyn. Terms, $35 per quarter. No extra charges.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The Winter session will open Oct. 1. A few vacancies yet to be filled. Catalogues and circulars, containing full particulars, to be had at the bookstore of Messrs. B. WESTERMANN & CO., No. 290 Broadway, New-York. REID & HOFFMANN.

A BOYS' WRITING CLASS.—MR. PAINE, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton st., Brooklyn, is giving boys one month (26 lessons) in penmanship including stationery and their ambrotype (by Southwick) for the nominal price of $3. Ladies' private writing classes, $3 for 16 lessons, at hours suiting. Book-keeping taught daily.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NEW ROCHELLE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—The duties of this school will be resumed on the 6th September, the close of the Summer vacation. This institution is reached by the New York and New Haven Railroad, ¾ of an hour from the City, ¼ mile south of the depot. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

THE REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., (late Principal of Rutgers Female Institute) will (D. V.) reopen his Institute for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union square on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S Bookstore, No. 321 Broadway; at RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY'S, 76 Bowery, and by addressing the Principal.

WRITING.—NO YOUNG GENTLEMAN SHOULD think of applying for a clerkship before joining one of the subscriber's private classes. A perfectly free and masterly command of the pen warranted. Particulars on application. W. S. MACLAURIN, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, room No. 10.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUition of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens September 17. The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MRS. OGILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O. at her residence Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School No. 45 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance is particularly desired.

MRS. COMEGYS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., reopens on the 16th of September.

MONS. L. DE GRAND-VAL'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL, collegiate and commercial, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken—Annual session begins Sept. 1. Pupils received at any time previous. Circulars at No. 4 Broad-st., Excelsior office.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR OF MISS SPALDING'S Day and Boarding School for young ladies at Elizabeth, N. J., will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 14. A prompt attendance at opening is requested.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 14.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next session commences Oct. 7. For catalogues, just published, address C. V. SPEAR & J. R. BOYD, Principals.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL resume its duties on the first Monday in September. Terms moderate, instruction thorough. 31 East 16th-st.

MISSES ROHR'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED—SEVERAL ACCOMplished female teachers wanted immediately for first class positions, with corresponding salaries, and among them a French, English or American lady, as governess, in Louisiana—music, French and English branches required; salary from $800 to $1,000. Apply immediately at the National Teachers' Institute, No. 289 Broadway, or address RICE & ANDREWS.

WANTED—IN A FEMALE SEMINARY IN Westchester County, 44 miles from this City by railroad, a young lady to teach principally French and Music (instrumental); duties will be light, as the boarding department is small. Term begins early in September. Call on, or address, JOHN HOBBS, Esq., care of Clarke, Austin & Co., No. 3 Park-row, New-York.

FRENCH AND GERMAN LESSONS.—A German gentleman, who has taught school in this country, desires to meet with American gentlemen or ladies who wish to learn the above languages. Calls at their residences, if required. Best of references given. Terms $1 for three hours. Address L. W. SCHMIDT'S bookstore, No. 191 William st.

TO PRINCIPALS OF FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOLS.—A young lady, experienced in teaching, wishes to obtain a situation to teach the English branches and instrumental music, for which board and instruction in French would be considered a sufficient remuneration. Address A. B. C., Brooklyn Post Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE wishes a situation in a school, in New-York or its vicinity, as a teacher of the English branches. The highest recommendations given. Call at or address No. 47 West 33d-st., New York.

FURNITURE.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE. SUITES FROM $25 UPWARD. J. B. PRESBEE, Manufacturer, No. 634 Broadway. Goods carefully packed to go out of the City.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail. At prices from $25 and upwards. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK. VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 230 Chambers st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

Smoked City cured Hams	11½c. to 12½c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams	9½c. to 9¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders	7½c. to 7¾c.
Smoked City-cured Shoulders	8½c. to 8¾c.
Smoked Beef	11½c. to 1[illegible]c.
Smoked Bacon	10½c. to 11c.

Bagged Meats ½c. per lb. extra.
Mess Pork and Dutchess County Mess, $17 to $17 50. Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11½c. to 12c. N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

$4.50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole peg boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, NEAR Fulton Ferry. Gentlemen and ladies, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with excellent rooms and board. Large double rooms, for [illegible] gentlemen. Terms very accommodating. Apply at No. 16 Willow-st., corner of Middagh.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, NEVER before having taken boarders, will now be glad to find a gentleman and wife, and two single gentlemen, who are willing to pay liberally for a pleasant home; partial board for the gentlemen. Location 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 456 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A FEW YOUNG MEN CAN BE ACcommodated with good board, and fine airy rooms, at $3 per week; also, a gentleman and his wife can be well suited at a moderate charge. Gentlemen can also be supplied with dinners at a reasonable rate, by applying at No. 6 Dover-st.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant airy rooms and partial or full board, on moderate terms, by applying at No. 77 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, five minutes walk from Wall-st. or Fulton Ferries. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR OF a very pleasant modern house, consisting of a large front room and a suite of back rooms, with every needed convenience attached, is offered to married or single gentlemen. Apply at 159 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms to let to single gentlemen, with or without partial board, in a private family; gas and bath in the house; references exchanged, at No. 68 Amity-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SMALL PRIVATE family, very pleasantly situated, near Wall-st. and South Ferries, would add a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen of respectability to their number; rooms furnished or unfurnished. Address A. M., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Two large well furnished rooms, also two small rooms, in a first-class modern-built private house, situated on high ground and in a good neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SINGLE GENTLEmen, or gentlemen and their wives, can have large pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with good board; very convenient to Wall-st. or Fulton ferries; terms moderate. Inquire at No. 13 Willoughby-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Double and single rooms at No. 24 Willow st., entrance on Cranberry st., in the near vicinity of Wall and Fulton Ferries. The house has the modern improvements, and is newly furnished in every respect.

BOARD AND MUSIC.—A YOUNG GERMAN music teacher desires full or partial board in a respectable family, where his services as music teacher might be required. Best of references given and required. Address, for two days, MUSIC TEACHER, Box No. 215, *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW GENTLEmen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board, on reasonable terms, at No. 44 Nassau-st., first house from Washington-st. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ON THE LINE OF Fulton-av. Railroad; two rooms, with small rooms attached, with board in a private family. Apply at No. 21 Bond-st., corner of Livingston.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD WANTED—FOR THE WINTER, IN the vicinity of Wall-st Ferry, Brooklyn, from 1st to 15th September, by a gentleman, wife, child and nurse. A good sized parlor and bed-room on second or third floor, with liberal closet room required, with a quiet family, where there are few or no other boarders, preferred. Unexceptionable references. Address, stating particulars, box No. 2,617 New York Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES a room with board (late dinner) for himself and young brother in a private family, where there are no other boarders; would prefer a location near Broadway, and not above 24th-st. Address, stating terms, S. H. G., Box No. 150, *Times* Office.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

NO. 221 WEST THIRTY-SECOND-STREET.—Pleasant rooms for gentlemen, with or without partial board. The house has all the modern improvements. The location is pleasant and easily accessible. Apply at No. 221 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. References exchanged.

A SUITE OF FOUR ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, with bath and every convenience, will be let to a family for the Summer or longer, (private table only,) or the rooms would be disposed of to one or two bachelors desiring superior accommodations. Apply at No. 19 5th-av.

A YOUNG LADY, WELL EDUCATED, and of high respectability, desires a home in a quiet private family. As an equivalent, she will instruct one or two little girls in all the usual branches of a polite education, including French and Music. Address HOME, Box No. 175, *Times* Office.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND or third story may be obtained in a modern stone front house, owned by the occupants, by persons willing to pay a fair price. Family private. References exchanged. Apply at No. 43 West 19th-st. Dinner early.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE—HICKS-STREET, BROOKlyn Heights, midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries; has superior accommodations for families or single gentlemen, which will be let on reasonable terms. The location for a Summer or Winter residence is most desirable, having a large yard for play grounds in the rear.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNwall, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements, an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hopcock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; James M. Gregg, No. 18 Cortlandt-st.; S. B. Caldwell, No. 70 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

SUMMER RESORT.—SEA-BATHING AT DEAL, N. J., 2½ miles from Long Branch. The well known boarding house of the subscriber, for many years kept by Mr. T. T. Borden, is now open for visitors. The house is large and airy, and the ground affords abundant shade from trees of the largest growth. It is easy of access, steamers leaving Robinson-st. wharf daily for the Ocean House and Ocean Port, and thence by stages to Deal. Parties desirous of obtaining rooms can do so by application by mail or otherwise, to WM. HATHAWAY, Deal, N. J., care Long Branch Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD, WHERE ALL THE luxury of a first class hotel can be obtained, together with the comfort of a farm house. A few more families and single persons can be accommodated, at moderate prices. House new, rooms large and airy, use of horses and carriages, boats, &c. Apply to JOHN REESER, Metropolitan Hotel, New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

BOARD IN YONKERS.—A LADY OCCUPYING a charming cottage, on high ground, near the railroad depot, and having no other boarders, can accommodate a small family during Summer and Fall. A stable is attached to the house, the rooms are airy, and table and attendance all that can be desired. Inquire for, at the depot, or address, Mrs. WATTS, Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y.

ALLEGHANY HOUSE AT LONG BRANCH, N. J., now open for the reception of visitors. Terms, $8 per week. Children and nurses half price. JOSEPH D. WARDELL, Proprietor. Stage lines connecting with the various routes for and from New-York and Philadelphia leave daily.

ROUND HILL WATER-CURE AND HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—H. HALSTED Physician. Mountain air, fifty acres forest park, cool and refreshing for families and invalids. Good table and amusements. Jenny Lind, after a three months' stay, called it "The Paradise of America."

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New-York. Buildings and grounds pleasant, commanding one of the finest views in the world. Terms from $4 to $6 a week. Address R. C. FLACK.

BEST COUNTRY BOARD.—NEAR NEW HAMBURG.—Rooms elegant, scenery beautiful, accessible; best living and fruits. Reasonable. Circulars, particulars, &c., No. 25 Amity, and COCKROFT'S, No. 13 Exchange.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT FORT Lee, about quarter of a mile from the landing. Inquire of E. D. BAILEY, No. 337 Spring-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.—One of the cheapest and best stands in the City; the owner has had it fitted up at a great expense, for a first-class bakery and confectionery, and ice-cream saloon; the rent is not so much an object, but to secure a good tenant; an extra oven can be built if necessary, at the owner's expense, and front cellar fitted up also. The owner can be seen on the premises, at No. 486 Grand st., or at No. 250 South-st.

WANTED—A SMALL STEAM FERRY BOAT, not over 18 inches draft, can find employment on the Connecticut River from September until the river is closed by ice, and again on the opening of navigation in the Spring. Address letters to JOHN P. MOORE & SON, No. 204 Broadway, New-York, giving full description of boat, age, draft, power of engine and terms for use or sale.

MILL AND WATER-POWER AT PATERSON, N. J., FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Known as the Passaic Mill; consisting of a large, substantial three-story stone mill and out buildings, with two square feet of water, under a head and face of 20 feet. Apply to I. O. COLT, New York Hotel, New-York, from 12 to 1 o'clock; or to JAMES SPEER, Paterson, N. J.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE, &c.—Wanted in exchange for $15,000 or $20,000 worth of the choicest lands in Illinois and Iowa. Address for particulars, REAL ESTATE, Box No. 3,378 Post-Office. All communications confidential.

STEAMBOATS.—WANTED TO PURCHASE TWO steamboats, in good order, not over 6 years old, draught not over 3 feet. Apply, or address, with full particulars, to JOS. T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 62 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT STAND IN Washington Market, cheap for cash, if applied for soon. For particulars, inquire of the owner, No. 121 Forsyth-st.

COPARTNERSHIP OFFERED TO A first class business man with some capital, in a well-established wholesale business in this City. Address, real name, Box No. 4,040 Post-Office.

PATENT PORTABLE CIDER MILLS AND PRESSES—The best in use. Superior Timothy and clover seed, premium guano, fish guano, bone dust, superior phosphate of lime. For sale by TREDWELL & PELL, No. 251 Pearl st.

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Times Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER, to a small family, the lower part of the brown-stone, English basement house, No. 101 West 25th st., replete with all the modern improvements. The owner is about removing to the country, and wishes to let the house partly furnished; would also sell a portion of the furniture. Apply on the premises, or to WM. H. WALL, Nos. 29 and 31 Park place, up stairs.

TO LET—SOUTHWEST CORNER BROADWAY and 13th-st., basement, 2d story corner, 3d and 4th floors, Nos. 68 and 64 East 13th-st. Also, No. 126 Second-av., and No. 91 West 47th-st. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 68 William-st.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF NO. [illegible] EAST 23d-st., seven rooms; rent $250. Also, the lower part of No. 261 East 23d-st.; rent $250. Gas, bath, &c., in each. Inquire on the premises or of F. W. TOMKINS, New-York *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 80 FRANKLIN-ST., near Taylor's saloon; six suites of parlor, bed and bath-rooms, and eight single rooms, all in perfect order. J. BISCO, No. 106 East 22d-st., near 3d av.

VALUABLE LOTS TO LEASE—FOR FIVE, 10 or 21 years, with renewals, 150 lots of ground lying between 19th and 24th sts., and the 10th av. and Hudson River. Desirable locations for business. For particulars, apply at the office of JAMES E. WELLS, No. 169 8th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience, and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to ABM. PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family only, a nice three-story house, well located, near 4th av. Apply to W. H. LUSH, Real Estate Broker, No. 288 4th av.

STEAM-POWER, WITH WELL-LIGHTED rooms, two on a floor, each room 20x60. Also, small rooms to suit tenants, at a cheap rate. J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 125 Centre-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AND SHALL positively be disposed of within three months—beautiful private residence in the City of Brooklyn, L. I. The property is as follows: One two-story English gothic cottage, 40x40 feet; one do., 27x30 feet, each with two full lots; one three story brick house, 25x60 feet, three full lots, and carriage house attached. Each house is in perfect order, inside and out, and substantially built, with all modern improvements; grounds tastefully laid out with great variety of choice bearing fruit trees, grape vines, shrubbery, ornamental trees, &c., &c., and commanding a fine view of New-York Bay and East River. Each place is within one and a half miles of Wall, Atlantic, Fulton, or Catharine-st. ferries, and from two to three minutes' walk of Brooklyn City Railroad—making either easy of access within thirty minutes from the City Hall, New-York. The present owner of one of the above houses, having occupied it for the last nine years and never before this time having offered it for sale, [illegible] does most unhesitatingly pronounce it the pleasantest and most respectable and healthy residence within the same distance of Wall-st., yet the same property would cost ten times as much on 5th-av., New-York City. Either place would be sold on easy terms or exchanged for a genteel residence with trees and shrubbery, of from one to twenty acres, in or adjoining some village or small city, near the salt water, and from fifteen to one hundred and fifty miles of New-York City. Address for purchase or exchange, describing property, Box 1,621 lower Post Office, New-York City.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, AT A MODERATE rent for a lease, in a good neighborhood, in the upper part of the City, by a responsible party, with a small family. Address Box No. 4,575, Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT THE VILLAGE OF SOUTH Norwalk, Conn., about three minutes' walk from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot, a handsome country residence, with about three acres of ground tastefully laid out, in orchard, garden and ornamental trees, with an abundant variety of choice fruit. The house is large and convenient, two-story with wing, having basement, kitchen, cellars and washhouse, all in good repair. The outbuildings consist of barn, coach house, stable, cow-house, henery, &c., all good. The property overlooks Long Island Sound and surrounding country. The whole only wants to be seen to be appreciated, and would be sold cheap, either furnished or unfurnished, if applied for soon by a cash buyer. Apply on the premises, to MR. ROBERT [illegible]

THE VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Greenwich, Conn., now occupied by the family of the Rev. John N. Lewis, is offered for sale. The situation is beautiful, commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound. The house is conveniently arranged, and contains 13 rooms and a good cellar. The grounds, which beside the lawn around the dwelling, embrace a garden and orchard, [illegible] with choice fruit trees. [illegible] the New-Haven Railroad [illegible] For further particulars inquire of ALFRED EDWARDS, Esq., No. 111 Broadway, or of Mr. LEWIS, upon the premises.

TO INVENTORS—FOR SALE—A DWELLING house and lot, pleasantly situated in a flourishing village 10 miles from the New York and Erie Railroad and on the line of the Pittsburg and Buffalo Railroad. Also, two parcels of unimproved land, containing together 62 acres, lying about [illegible] miles from the New York and Erie Railroad. Price for the whole, $3,000, one-half of which will be taken in a good patent right. This is a chance seldom offered. For particulars, address Box No. 203, Ellicottville, N. Y.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE OR TO LET—A large, first-class house, having every convenience for a gentleman's residence, situated on the Hudson River, [illegible] minutes from the Railroad Station, and commanding a very fine view of the river. Also for sale, several desirable building sites, of from [illegible] acres each. Carriages can always be obtained at the depot. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 168 Pearl-st., or to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE—VILLA SITE IN WESTCHESTER County, three quarters of a mile from the Mount Vernon Depot on the New Haven Railroad, and 30 minutes ride from 32d-st. The site is gently elevated, commanding a view of Long Island Sound. It contains about 23 acres, mostly meadow, with the exception of a small woodlot and a young orchard of choice grafted apples, just bearing. Price moderate. E. G. HATFIELD, No. 21 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—THE two-story and attic brick house, built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements, with conservatory attached, carriage house, &c., and about six acres of land, tastefully laid out, about three quarters of a mile from the railroad depot. Apply to C. H. O'HARA, on the premises, or to R. S. SEALEY, No. 84 Liberty-st.

TO LET BY THE MONTH OR YEAR—Country residence at Irvington, a large new brick house with all the modern improvements and splendid view on the river, stables and carriage-house, and two acres of ground, with shade and fruit trees. Only three minutes walk from the Hudson River and the railroad station. Apply at No. 3 Park-place, up stairs, and at the station master in Irvington.

TO LET—TWO HOUSES AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., within five minutes' walk from the railway depot. The houses contain, respectively, 7 and 8 bedrooms, 3 parlors, kitchen, &c., with stable, and any quantity of land required can be had with the houses. Rent of each, $300 per annum. Apply to JOSEPH MORRISON, No. 41 New-st., New-York.

FARMS FOR SALE.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—FOR ANY KIND of good merchandise, a farm, in this State, near a railroad, under fine cultivation and improvements, on which are two houses, two barns, sheds, &c. Also, a mortgage, drawing 12 per cent. interest, payable annually, covering a town plot on which is situated a flouring mill, with 3 run stones, [illegible] in good order, and running day and night; a saw mill, a machine shop, a chair and cabinet shop, a hotel, and several dwelling houses, all in good order, and rented; one of the best and never-failing water-powers in this or any other State. Also, in same mortgage, 40 acres land adjoining the village and several village lots. Will exchange the above, in whole or in part, from $4,000 to $11,000. Inquire of or address J. E. G., No. 13 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

FARM OF 17 ACRES FOR SALE—IN WEST Bloomfield, N. J., within three quarters of a mile of the railroad depot, with house, large barn, chicken coop, and out-buildings; situation high and very healthy; land in a good state of cultivation; would be a very desirable residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Apply at West Bloomfield, to the owner, CHARLES WOMACK, or in New York, to RICHARD GREEN, No. 375 Canal-street, or RICHARD FORESTER, No. 248 Henry-st.

A GOOD SITE FOR A MARKET GARDEN IN NEW JERSEY.—About 16 acres of land on the North River, opposite 61st st., New-York, known as Dees' Point, will be rented to a market gardener. The land is good, with buildings and fruit trees on the ground. Accessible by land or water, being only about two miles from Hoboken. Apply to JAS. BROWN, No. 59 Wall st.

$30 BEST GARDEN AND BUILDING lands for sale on Long Island, in small lots to suit; producing this year 20 quarts strawberries a square rod; 50 minutes from New-York, by cars 6 times a day; 17 miles from Brooklyn; beautiful and healthy location. Address Box No. 4 Hempstead Post-Office, L. I.

IOWA LANDS IN GRUNDY COUNTY, SECT. 10, T. 88, R. 18 W., to sell or trade for Real Estate or merchandise. One-half cash will be put in. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

CAST-STEEL WARE. FOR SALE AT NO. 219 PEARL-ST. Cast Steel, Iron or Brass ware. Rolled for SKIRTS to order. THOMAS NORTON.

STOVE MANUFACTURERS, SHEET-IRON WORKERS, TINNERS.—800 packs Russia sheet iron; 800 boxes tin plates for sale cheap. A. A. THOMSON, No. 215 Water-st.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOE, handsome shape, durable, much superior to any hand-made and lower price. Depot at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO'S, No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

OAMES & SONS' SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 31ST JULY, 1858.

Assets May 1st, 1858		$4,[illegible]
RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.		
For Premium and Policy fees	$[illegible] 47	
For Interest	146,[illegible] 47	
For Annuities	2,000 00—	410,[illegible]
Total		$4,[illegible] 11
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE QUARTER.		
Paid Surrendered Policies and Additions	$[illegible] 30	
Paid Claims by Death and additions to same	[illegible] 00	
Paid Reduction of Premiums	[illegible]	
Paid Annuities	[illegible]	
Paid Commissions	[illegible]	
Paid Expenses to wit: Exchange, Postage, Taxes, Advertising, Law Expenses, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Printing, Stationery, Rent, Fuel, &c.	[illegible]	155,[illegible] 45
Cash Assets, Aug. 1, 1858		$4,794,751 66
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$[illegible] 77	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,[illegible] 66	
Fire Insurance	207 20	
Due from Agents and reported	17,[illegible]—	4,794,751 66

All estimated Assets are omitted.

CLAIMS NOT MATURED, [illegible].

Amount at risk May 1, 1858		$31,[illegible] 00
Issued since		1,[illegible] 00
Total		$33,[illegible] 00
Deduct Forfeited, Canceled, Surrendered, Expired and Dead		1,[illegible] 00
Amount at risk Aug. 1, 1858		$31,[illegible] 00
Number of Policies in force May 1, 1858		10,[illegible]
Issued since		[illegible]
Total		11,137
Deduct Forfeited, Canceled, Surrendered, Expired and Dead		[illegible]
Policies in force Aug. 1, 1858		10,769
Of which are for life	9,[illegible]	
Seven years	[illegible]	
Short terms	137	
Endowments	260—	10,769

I have carefully examined the above statement, and believe the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON,	JOHN WADSWORTH,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAM'L M. CORNELL,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	SAM'L E. SPROULLS,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JOHN M. STUART,
ROBERT H. MCCURDY,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BETTS,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	GEORGE S. COE,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CHARLES J. STEDMAN,
W. E. DODGE,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK,	WM. K. STRONG,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
A. W. BRADFORD,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	GEORGE R. CLARK.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.

Secretary—ISAAC ABBATT. Actuary—SHEPPARD HOMANS.

Medical Examiner—MINTURN POST, M. D.

General Agent—HENRY H. HYDE.

AUGUST BELMONT, BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST., ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. Grant commercial credits for use in India, China, &c., on THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION and Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO., of London. For use in Australia on THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, issue CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also, MERCANTILE CREDITS for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York. Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.
ALSO, ON		
Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

COLLECTIONS. We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.

GEO. SMITH & CO., Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS. COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS. [illegible] President. [illegible] Cashier. Collections made and remitted for promptly at [illegible] rates on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. [illegible] New-York correspondents, Messrs. [illegible] & TAYLOR.

MAXWELL & DART, STOCK AND BOND BROKERS, NO. [illegible] EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK. Stocks bought and sold at the Board of Brokers. Loans and business paper negotiated, and advances made on securities.

W. [illegible] HAS REMOVED TO NO. [illegible] MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Exchange-place, for the transaction of a strictly commission business in the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Brokers' Board, and the negotiation of business paper and loans.

CHAS. A. FISHER, Late of the firm of FISHER, DENNY & CO., No. 18 Exchange-place. Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated.

STOCK IN BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—The undersigned, Commissioners, appointed by the Directors of the Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, hereby give notice that books of subscription for three hundred thousand dollars of increased capital stock of said Bank will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on MONDAY, [illegible] and kept open for a period of [illegible] days, unless the whole amount shall have been sooner subscribed. Ten per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing; [illegible] per cent. on the 1st of September; thirty per cent. on the 1st of October, and thirty per cent. on the 1st of November, or payment may be made in full. Dividends on stock subscribed for will be payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York.

JOHN A. STEVENS, HENRY F. VAIL, E. D. MORGAN, Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS LIGHT COMPANY, No. 30 Nassau-st., New-York, Aug. [illegible], 1858.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED for [illegible] shares, of $[illegible] each, of the increased capital stock of this Company, on the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th inst., at this office; the same being required to extend the mains, &c., of the Company. [illegible] per cent. on the day of subscription; 40 per cent. on the 1st day of November next; and the balance on the 1st day of October next. By order of the Board of Directors. HENRY P. McGOWN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD.—The Coupons on the Bonds of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad Co., due on the 15th August, 1858, will be paid by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

$30,000.—CITY OF JOLIET (ILL.) BONDS FOR SALE.—These Bonds bear interest at the rate of [illegible] per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in this City. The debt of the City does not exceed [illegible] issued for the Gas Company. Apply to E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 50 Wall-st.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, [illegible] 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the [illegible] BANK having expired, pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1845, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES REPORTED, as presented by the certificate issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, July [illegible], 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE having expired, pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1845, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES REPORTED, as presented by the certificate issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, August 6th, 1858. TENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the twentieth day of August instant, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the twentieth day of September next upon stock registered at London. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar. The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Monday, the 23d day of August instant. GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1858.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE per cent. on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared, payable at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after Aug. 16, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 16th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Six per cent. out of the profits, payable on and after the 17th inst. at the office of the Company. The transfer books will be closed until after that date. FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE R. R. CO., 3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable to the stockholders, on and after Wednesday, the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day. SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Sec.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1858.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand. CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend, payable to the stockholders, on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 73 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS THIS DAY declared a dividend of six per cent. out of the profits, payable on and after the 17th inst., at the office of the Company. The transfer books will be closed until after that date. FREDERICK HOFFMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York.—The Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent on the capital stock, payable the 2d day of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that day. RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of two per cent. on the capital stock of this Company will be paid to the shareholders on demand, after 18th inst., at the office of CAMMANN & CO., No. 56 Wall-st. By order. S. WILSON, Treasurer. NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1858.

ST. NICHOLAS INS. CO., No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., Aug. 4, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. payable on and after the 16th of August, until which time the transfer books will be closed. WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent. on the capital stock of the Company payable on and after the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed to that day. C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Aug. 3, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE INDEMNITY FIRE INS. CO., No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand. G. HENRY HOWELL, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—PEREMPTORY SALE of Valuable Property at Saratoga Springs, consisting of a House and Cottage sites.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Aug. 24, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at Congress Hall, Saratoga Springs, the property known as *Cottage Grove, consisting of a two-story and basement English cottage house*, built of brick and well arranged, and supplied with water in second story, and *11 lots of land situated on Regent-st., Park-place and Cottage-place*. The above property is situated about 100 yards east of Congress Spring Park, within two minutes' walk of the principal hotels, and offers superior inducements to those *wishing to erect Summer residences in one of the most desirable groves in Saratoga*. The ground is high and the view extensive. 50 per cent. may remain on mortgage. For maps, plans, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—WILL BE SOLD, ON *MONDAY*, Aug. 16, 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 230 8th-av., corner 22d st., New-York, a large assortment of Merchandise, consisting of house furnishing goods, stoves, willow and hardware, Britannia, silver-plated and tin ware, tools and machines used in manufacturing sheet iron, copper and tin ware, and all the stock in trade of the late John Gregory deceased. The sale will be continued on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, the 18th and 20th inst. *The store and three first-class houses to let.* In 22d and 23d sts. SARAH GREGORY, Executrix. CYRENUS BLOODGOOD, Acting Executor.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AUG. 14, all the furniture contained in house No. 145 West 24th-st., near 7th-av., superior rosewood and mahogany furniture, rosewood piano-forte, inlaid with pearl; mantel pier and oval mirrors; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; French china vases, dinner and tea sets fine cut glass, plated ware. Also, a large quantity of chamber and kitchen furniture, well worthy the attention of *families wanting furniture*.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HORSES, WAGONS AND HARNESS.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 12 o'clock at No. 31 Crosby-st. 1 gray Messenger horse, kind, warranted to trot a mile in three minutes, 1 black mare, sound and kind in every respect, and *warranted to trot a mile in three minutes; 1 sorrel horse*, a fast traveler and a good family horse. Also, 6 horses, suitable for heavy or farm work. New and second-hand wagons, harness, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

R. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, ON SATURDAY, Aug. 14, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

STUFFED BIRDS—Embracing a beautiful collection from all parts of the world, and beautifully mounted on single branches, in group and under glass shades, by Wm. Galbraith, the celebrated Taxidermist.

C. W. HOUGHTON & CO., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION, AUG. 16, AT 3 o'clock, on the premises at Far Rockaway, L. I., 80 to 100 country seats. Reference to E. B. B. Norton, on the farm. Maps can be seen at the auctioneer's, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York, or at JOHN L. NOSTRAND'S, Surveyor, corner Bushwick and Myrtle avs., Plank road, East Brooklyn.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS MORNING, (SATURDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of second hand household furniture, removed to salesroom for convenience of sale, consisting of carpets, sofas, chairs, bookcases, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, &c. The attention of the trade and housekeepers are invited.

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—A farm belonging to G. S. HAMMOND, M.D., containing about 75 acres, situated three miles east of Tarrytown, near Hall's Hotel, on Wednesday the 18th, at 3 P. M., on the premises. There is a new dwelling-house and barn thereon. The farm is well watered, having fine springs of water near the house, fine meadows, orchard, woodland, &c. Two thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE SIXTH WARD.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction at the Merchants' Exchange on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, the valuable property No. 16 Mott-st., near Chatham. Terms at sale.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CASH CAPITAL $300,000, With a large surplus.

Office NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-STREET, New-York.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

CAPITAL $300,000.—SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., (late Continental Bank,) New-York, insures property throughout the United States. Applications, with diagrams may be sent by mail, where there is no resident agent. GEO. S. DOUGHTY, President, ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President. J. N. KEELER, Secretary.

LOAN OFFICES.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices; no signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business, and all business strictly confidential. German, Spanish and other languages spoken. CHARLES BRODY, No. 86 Nassau-st., up stairs.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., purchased at the highest rates or money advanced on the same to any amount. Also, watches and jewelry for sale at a great sacrifice. J. H. BARRINGER, No. [illegible] Broadway, room No. 26.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all kinds of personal property, merchandise, &c. Jewelry bought and sold. M. E. REED. No. 26 Cortlandt st., up stairs.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $130

Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110

Second Cabin Passage .... [illegible]

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 15.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the United States Mails:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
VANDERBILT, Sat. Aug. 14	WEDNESDAY ...... Sept. 1
NORTH STAR, Sat. Sept. 11	WEDNESDAY ...... Sept. 29

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
ARIEL ...... Sept. 4	Oct. 2	Oct. 6
NORTH'N LIGHT ... Oct. 2	Oct. 30	Nov. 3

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $90; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30. Certificates issued for passage from Europe. Specie delivered in London and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.—The shortest sea passage between America and Europe. This line is composed of powerful paddle-wheel steamships, of which the INDIAN EMPIRE, the PRINCE ALBERT and the AMERICAN EMPIRE are now running. The next departure from New-York (to be followed by others on the line about every two weeks) will be the PRINCE ALBERT, SATURDAY, Aug. 21, direct for Galway. Passengers will have a free ticket by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain. First-class $90; second class $50; third-class, $30. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For passage, freight and other particulars, apply to WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

STEAM FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—THE first-class screw-steamship GREAT BRITAIN, JOHN GRAY, Commander, will be dispatched from New-York for Liverpool direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25. The first-class state-rooms and dining-room for Cabin passengers are in the spacious poop, and are fitted up with every convenience of baths, closets, &c. Rate of passage $75, without wines and liquors, which are to be had on board. Third-class passengers will be taken at $30 each, and provided with a liberal supply of good and well-cooked provisions, and ample accommodations. Freights will be taken at the current rates. For freight and cabin passage apply to RICHARD IRVIN & CO., No. 98 Front-st. For third-class passage apply to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail Sept. 18.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60. FROM NEW-YORK. EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Sept. 8, at 12, noon. GLASGOW, Goodwin, ———, ———, at 12, noon. Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Importer's Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER DIRECT.

THE CALIFORNIA, NEW-YORK AND EUROPEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Have purchased the steamships HERMANN and WASHINGTON formerly of the Southampton and Bremen Line. These ships were constructed, under Government inspection, of the best material, (live oak frames,) and are in all respects well known as the most safe and comfortable steamships out of the port of New-York.

The Company's steamship HERMANN, Captain EDWARD CAVENDY, will positively sail on the 21st August, inst., from Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., New-York, for San Francisco and Fraser's River, touching at Rio Janeiro and Valparaiso. Only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight *will be taken, for which early application must be made.* The accommodations of this steamer are unsurpassed.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 323 Greenwich-st., New-York.

HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Boston, Providence, Portland, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-Orleans papers please copy twice each week for three weeks.

FOR FRASER RIVER AND THE NEW GOLD MINES.

The splendid A 1 clipper VICKERY will be dispatched for Port Townsend in a few days; having splendid accommodation for passengers, and being a very fast vessel, will make a very quick passage.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IS—

First saloon cabin $150

Second saloon cabin 125

For freight and further particulars, inquire on board, pier No. 6 North River, or to L. H. SIMPSON, No. 19 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

STEAM TO RIO JANEIRO.—STEAMSHIP HERMANN, Capt. EDWARD CAVENDY, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, for the above port, on her route to California and Fraser's River gold mines. This ship will carry only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight for the above ports, for which early application must be made. Her accommodations are unsurpassed. Apply at the office, No. 323 Greenwich-st., corner of Duane. HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

STEAM TO VALPARAISO.—STEAMSHIP HERMANN, Capt. EDWARD CAVENDY, will positively sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, for the above port, touching at Rio Janeiro on her voyage to California and the Fraser River gold mines. This ship will carry only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight for the above ports. Apply at the office, No. 323 Greenwich-st., corner of Duane. HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 14, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $25; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets will apply before 3 o'clock P. M. on the day of departure. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—REDUCTION OF PASSAGE.—CABIN $[illegible]—STEERAGE $[illegible].—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 14, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. Freight six cents per foot. Through tickets to Florida may be had by applying as above. The Adams Express agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 14th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's new and first class steamship HUNTSVILLE, J. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 14, at 4 o'clock precisely. Passage to Savannah $15. Through tickets to Macon, $21; Montgomery, $26; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $25; Albany, Ga., $24; Mobile, $35; New-Orleans, $[illegible]. Freight 6 cents per foot until further notice. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE STEAMSHIP MEMPHIS, Capt. C. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 13 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 14, at 4 o'clock precisely. Passage with commodious staterooms, $15. Insurance, ½ per cent., effected through our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—TWO LARGE STRONG CART HORSES, well calculated for heavy work. Also, a [illegible] cart and harness. Inquire at No. 27 East [illegible]. OPPERMAN.

MULES FOR SALE.—FOUR MULES, [illegible] pair large and one pair smaller, all in good condition. Inquire of F. & J. C. HEALTH, No. 11½ [illegible] bers-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

STEAMBOATS.

AUGUST. FARE 25 CENTS. 1858.

The popular old-established line FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, Highlands, Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fair Haven, and Red Bank, Pleasure Bay, Little Silver and Ocean Port.

The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Captain H. S. PARKER. Will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

Will leave New-York, Saturday, Aug. 14, for Red Bank and Pleasure Bay, 11 A. M.
Will leave Red Bank and Pleasure Bay, Saturday, Aug. 14, for New-York, 5½ P. M.
Will leave New-York, Sunday, Aug. 15, for Red Bank and Pleasure Bay 7½ A. M.
Will leave Red Bank, Pleasure Bay, and Ocean Port, Sunday, Aug. 15, (by the *Long Branch*) 11½ A. M.

OCEAN WAVE AND LAURA.

Will leave New-York, Saturday, Aug. 14, for Highlands, Ocean House and Pleasure Bay, 3 P. M.
Will leave New-York, Sunday, Aug. 15, for Highlands, Ocean House and Red Bank, 8 A. M.

LONG BRANCH.

Will leave New-York, Saturday, Aug. 14, for Little Silver, Ocean Port and Red Bank, 3 P. M.
Will leave Red Bank, Sunday, Aug. 15, for New-York, 2½ P. M.

Nelson Taylor's Squan Line of Stages connect with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.

FARE 25 CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK. The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
Thursday, Aug. 12, 4 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 13, 6¼ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 13, 4½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 14, 6¼ A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 14, 4½ P. M.	
Sunday, Aug. 15, 7½ A. M.	

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Long Branch without charge. Kerr's Express by this line.

Elias Haight's line of stages for Squan connects with this boat; also stages to all parts of the country.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT FOR HUNTINGTON, NORTHPORT, STONY BROOK AND PORT JEFFERSON.

The favorite and staunch steamer GOLDEN GATE, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Port Jefferson Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M., Stony Brook at 9, Northport at 11, East Neck Dock at 11½. Stages will connect at all the places. Meals on board. J. POST, Agent, No. 32 South-st.

OCEAN WAVE—FOR HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch direct by Pleasure Bay, Red Bank, and intermediate landings:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 10, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 10, 3½ P. M.
Wednes'y, Aug. 11, 8½ A. M.	Wednes'y, Aug. 11, Laura will not connect .... 4 P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 12, 9½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 12, do .... 4½ P. M.
Friday, Aug. 13 ... 9½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 13, do. 4½ P. M.

The LAURA will connect with each of these three boats for Pleasure Bay, excepting with the OCEAN WAVE on the 11th, 12th and 13th inst., afternoon trips.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, Ocean House, Long Branch, Little Silver and Ocean Port. The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Tuesday, Aug. 10. 4½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 10. 9 A. M.
Wed'day, Aug. 11. 5 P. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 11. 9 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 12. 5 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 12. 5 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 13 ... 5 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 13 ... 6 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 14. 5 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 14. 6½ A. M.

FOR THE CAMP MEETING AT RYE NECK.—The steamboat ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Market-slip DAILY at 4 o'clock P. M. Sundays excepted. Fare 25 cents.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.—Leaves Fulton Market-slip, E. R., at 7 o'clock A. M.; Bridge st., Brooklyn, at 7¼ A. M.; Broome-st., E. R., at 7½ A. M., and 10th-st., E. R., at 7¾. Returning, leaves Mamaroneck Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock. Fare, each way, 25 cents.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANSING SMITH, will run daily, leaving West 10th-st. (Amos) at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock; Spring st. at 9¾, 12¾, and 3¾ o'clock, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6½ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion, 25 cents.

KEYPORT, CLIFFWOOD AND NEW-YORK.—Fare 25 cents. The steamer UNION, Capt. D. C. HEALY, will run hereafter as follows: Leaving Murray-st. at 8:45 A. M.; returning, leave Keyport at 6 P. M. (Sundays excepted,) touching at Cliffwood each way, and connecting with stages at Keyport to Middletown Point and Mount Pleasant.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, DOBBS FERRY, TARRYTOWN, SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, touching at Amos-st.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWARK.—THE steamboat UNION will leave from foot of Murray-st. on Sunday, August 15th, at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves Newark from Commercial dock foot of Market-st., at 1½ o'clock, P. M. Fare 13 cents.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Murray-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

FOR THE EAST.

NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD STEAMBOAT LINE.—The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 East River, every day, at 3 P. M. for New-Haven. The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNS, every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. for Hartford. RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FARE REDUCED BY STEAMER GOVERNOR.—Independent Line, cabin to Boston, $3; Providence, $1 50; Bristol, $1 25; Newport, $1 25; Deck to Boston, $2; Providence, $1; Bristol, $1; Newport, $1, from foot of Robinson-st. every TUESDAY, *THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 5 o'clock. Freight* will be taken at the lowest rates on application to GEORGE T. STANLY, Pier No. 37 North River.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, MOTT HAVEN, TREMONT, MORRISANIA, EAST AND WEST CHESTER, WEST FARMS, HIGH BRIDGE. The HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY'S new and splendid steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE.

Leave

Harlem.	Peck slip.
6 00 A. M.	7 00 A. M.
7 00 A. M.	8 00 A. M.
8 00 A. M.	9 00 A. M.
9 00 A. M.	10 30 A. M.
10 30 A. M.	11 30 A. M.
1 00 P. M.	1 30 P. M.
2 00 P. M.	3 15 P. M.
3 00 P. M.	4 15 P. M.
4 15 P. M.	5 15 P. M.
5 15 P. M.	6 15 P. M.
6 15 P. M.	7 15 P. M.

Landing at 10th and 120th sts. each way.

FARE 6 CENTS.

Running through the East and Harlem Rivers, past Hurl Gate, Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands, giving a fine view of the public institutions. Stages or private conveyance to any of the above villages or the High Bridge, on the arrival of each boat at Harlem. All Fulton Ferry stages run to within two piers of the Peck-slip landing. All Dry Dock and Greenpoint Ferry stages to and from the 10th-st. landing.

SUNDAY TRIP TO GLEN COVE, NEW ROCHELLE, DAVID'S ISLAND, CITY ISLAND, WHITE STONE AND STRATTONPORT.—The double engine steamer OHIO, Capt. R. B. FARGUSON, will continue to leave for the season as follows: Amos-st. 7, Spring-st. 7¼, Peck slip 8, Broome st. 8¼, 10th-st. 8½, 26th-st. 8, 33d-st. 9¼. Returning will leave Glen Cove at 3 P. M., New-Rochelle 3:45, City Island 4¼, and Strattonport at 5 P. M. Fare each way 25 cents. To Strattonport and return 25 cents. The 2d-av. cars run within one block of the landing at 33d-st. The landing at Sands Point is discontinued.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 5:30 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

DAILY EXCURSIONS—TO NORWALK, FARE 25 CENTS.—Landing at City Island, David's Island and New Rochelle, fare 10 cents; Rocky Neck, 25 cents. The steamer CATILINE, EVERY MORNING, at [illegible] o'clock, (Sundays excepted,) from Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 29 East River.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAST STEAMERS MASSACHUSETTS, STEVENS, and LOCKWOOD, with barges, for charter to lodges, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 66 South-st., cor. Pine.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LEASE OF THE NORTH BATTERY AND PIER FOOT OF HUBERT-STREET FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—Notice is hereby given that "The North Battery" and Pier foot of Hubert-st. (at present occupied by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.) will be leased on bids, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 18, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., at the City Hall, for the term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1858. The lessees will be required to make all necessary repairs to the premises, and to keep the same in repair during the term of their lease, at their own expense. The lease will contain the usual covenants and conditions. The terms and conditions will be made known at the time of sale, and may be learned on application at the Comptroller's office, No. 5 Hall of Records.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor;
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller;
GEORGE G. BARNARD, Recorder;
A. V. STOUT, Chamberlain;
THOMAS McSPEDON, Ch. of Fin. Com. Bd. of Ald.;
HENRY ARCULARIUS, Ch. of Fin. Com. Bd. of Coun.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, No. 5 Hall of Records, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1858.

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS WANTING TO PURCHASE STREET MANURE.—It can be obtained in any quantity by applying at the Comptroller's Office, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock. PETER MONEGHAN, Superintendent of Market Rent Fees and Sale of Manure.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS, [illegible]

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A [illegible] CHAMPAGNE [illegible] Pale Ale, for sale in lots to suit [illegible] by G. B. MENDUM, No. [illegible] Wall-st. Samples on draught in the finest possible condition.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858. Trains leave the Depot corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at

6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations. Trains leave Depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:

8:15 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
[illegible] White Plains, do. do.
[illegible] Williams Bridge, do. do.
[illegible] White Plains, do. do.
[illegible] Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
6:45 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham [illegible] Four Corners:
12:30 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 24, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., via Piermont for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between

New-York and Dunkirk, to .... $6 [illegible]
New-York and Buffalo, to 5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to .... 5 [illegible]

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing April 26, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M. Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only. JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Dobbs Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:40 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M. and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:30 and 6:00 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45, and 6:15 P. M. On Sundays at 5:45 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVES South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows: For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M. For River Head, daily, at 3:30 P. M.; express to Jerusalem. Sunday Milk Trains leave South Ferry for Greenport at 9 A. M., arriving at 2 P. M.; returning, leave Greenport at 3 P. M.; reach Brooklyn at 9 P. M. For other trains, see *Express, Evening Post*, Brooklyn papers and large bills.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. A train from New-York, fare $2 25. New Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent. No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 5:15 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison. MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M. and 6:10 and 10 P. M., making all the stops. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 11 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Secretary. N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS direct and *via St. Johnsbury to Lakes Memphremagog and Willoughby*. Also, pleasure route via Connecticut River Valley to Burlington, Ogdensburg and Montreal. Through tickets can be procured at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—NEW-YORK.—JOHN A. SCLUSSMAN, plaintiff, against HENRY E. ROCKWELL and WILLIAM W. WINSTON, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 61 Wall-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand six hundred and twenty-two dollars and ninety-two cents, with interest from the 4th day of June, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York June 22, 1858. JOHN B. STEVENS, Plaintiff's Attorney. au1-law6wS

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE fifth chapter of the second part of the revised statutes, notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed assignee of WM. COOK, an insolvent debtor. All persons indebted to the said debtor are required to render an account of all the debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said assignee by the 9th day of September next, at the office of HOWLAND & FROTHINGHAM, No. 102 Wall-street, New-York City, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property and effects of the said *debtor are required to deliver the same to me by the day* above specified. All creditors of the said debtor are also required to deliver their respective accounts and demands to said assignee by the 9th day of September next. —Dated the 20th day of July, 1858. J. H. FROTHINGHAM, Assignee, &c. jy31-law8wS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LYDIA BALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, being at the office of O'Mc Adam, No. 50 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 26, 1858. LEVI H. STRATTON, Administrator, with the will annexed of LYDIA BALL, deceased. je28-law6m3*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL NICHOLSON, late of the City of New-York, banker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 19, 1858. STEWART BROWN, JAMES M. BROWN, Executors. f20-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOSEPH F. DELCLISUR, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of BLUNT & CO., No. 126 Washington-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 5, 1858. CAROLINE DELCLISUR, Administratrix. f5-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES H. HARLEY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers the administrators, at the office of A. W. KING, No. 52 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of October next. Dated April 16, 1858. SARAH E. HARLEY, ADELMOUR W. KING, Administrators. ap17-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE DELANCEY VERPLANCK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers there of to the subscriber at the office of THOMAS B. DIBBLEE counsellor-at-law, No. 31 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 20, 1858. CLAUDE VICTOR QUILLIARD, Executor. ja30-law6mS*

NOTICE OF AN APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. Peter W. Bain, of the city of Albany, insolvent; notice first published July 23 1858. Creditors to appear before the Hon. Ira Harris, Justice of the Supreme Court, on the 4th day of October 1858, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, at his office, in the city of Albany. [illegible] Attorneys for Insolvent, Albany.

COAL.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

A CARD.

RICORD'S PREVENTIVE.—[illegible] pupil of Ricord, of Paris, late [illegible] Surgeon, Bristol, and of Professor [illegible] of this city, continues the practice of his Specialty, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., [illegible] Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of the Sexual System effectually treated, including [illegible] &c. Consultation in English, French [illegible] Office hours from 8 to 1, and 6 to 9 in the evening.

DR. HUNTER—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., PERFORMS THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE. THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASES, IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED IN 1834. Dr. Hunter's Vade Mecum gives Ricord's, Velpeau's, Lallemand's and all the faculty prescriptions and treatment; all the advertised remedies; is full of colored plates, 400 pages and is the most valuable work out. It should be seen by the afflicted before adopting any treatment as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities. To be had of the Doctor, at No. 3 Division-st., where his great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, can be had genuine only. $1 per vial. Advice gratis. He saves more young men from destruction every [illegible] than any other 10 M. D.'s in 10 years. It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. Hunter, where the disease has been driven into the system by [illegible] to break out again in the form of sores and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation. SPERMATORRHOEA.—Dr. Hunter has discovered a new process by which he can cure the worst forms of stricture in from two to eleven weeks. Constitutional debility, brought on by a secret habit, indulged in by young men, effectually cured.

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR, No. 1, is [illegible] for relaxation, spermatorrhoea, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR, No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which capsules and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR, No. 3 is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. [illegible] Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount Dr. B. will forward the $3 case of TRIESEMAR and the large size carriage paid, thus insuring purchasers from [illegible]. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 6 to 9 P. M., at 187 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

$500 REWARD.—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. Further—the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the ANTIDOTE is taken when exposed. Extensive experience and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days. The ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price, $1 per bottle. C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York. Sold by CALLENDER & CO., 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia; REDDING & CO., No. 8 State st., Boston; W. L. JEMISON, Albany.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG COURSE of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson resides in his own house, and receives patients in private consulting rooms.

DR. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the Venereal Diseases in all their stages, but treats also in full of Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion, the result of early indiscretion, excess or abuse. [illegible] of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of the case. Price $1 per post paid. Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it.—Medical Review. No. 456 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ASTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the above and most severe cases, at No. 52 Mercer st., corner of Broome, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M., except Sundays, unless by appointment. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, [illegible] Price is $1. Sold, and mailed also by J. [illegible] 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines, and should be read by the married, engaged and afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is far superior to all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. It gives to the nervous system and reproductive organs an extraordinary, all over-whelming and powerful infusion into the nervous organization that degree of strength which is requisite to give the human system that enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable, assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in very readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and *converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion* is improved, and the whole frame is by a steady [illegible] on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 202 Fulton st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE AT Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y. A family boarding school under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1. This institution is delightfully located in one of the healthiest parts of the State, and surrounded by extensive and well shaded grounds. Competent teachers are employed in each department. *The school is also supplied with extensive apparatus for lectures in chemistry, &c., and being under the direction of* [illegible] *that the terms can be afforded at very moderate rates.* The village is very retired, 41 miles from New-York City, accessible via Harlem Railroad. Terms from $180 to $200 per year according to age, &c. For circulars apply to Mr. JAS. DATES, No. 60 Wall-st.; RAPP, GARTER & BRO., No. 539 Broadway; Mr. ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway, or address the Principal, ROBERT BOLTON.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD, NO. 464 BROADWAY, performs the most perfect cures ever known. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend [illegible] $1. Hundreds disappointed by not applying first to Dr. WARD. Female diseases successfully treated. Monthly Pills $1 per box; never fail of effect intended. Office No. 464 Broadway, corner Broome-st. Private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Afflicted call at once; no charge for consultation. Attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal and other diseases and abuses of the sexual system. Office No. [illegible] Bleecker st., corner Wooster-place, two blocks east of Broadway. Patients applying in the earliest stage of disease will be surprised at their immediate and convenient cure; but especially in chronic cases, as Stricture, Gleet, Eruptions, Impotence, and cases that have been thought incurable, his services are most appreciated.

DR. WARD—NO. 464 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the most perfect cures of private diseases. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend, price $1, sole reliance for permanent cure. Hundreds fail of cure by not applying first to Dr. WARD. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 464 Broadway corner Broome st., perfectly private. Attendance till ten o'clock P. M. Afflicted, call without delay. No charge for consultation.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. DUBOIS. Remedies for female derangements from 1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Medicines sent by mail. Ladies' private circulars sent per letter free of postage. Office No. 30 West 20th-st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 25 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of such diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

THE GREATEST HUMBUG OF THE AGE is to see an entire family, and sometimes a whole neighborhood, all suffering, half sick, half dead, with Fever and Ague, when the OLIVE FEVER AND AGUE PILLS are warranted to cure in one week. Depot No. 38 Cortlandt-st., up stairs. Price $1.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. GROUT, DENTIST, NO. 3 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.

REFERENCES:

Colonel James Wood, Jr.	Hon. Henry Chamberlain.
J. P. Batchelder, M. D.	Rev. George Cooke.
Prof. Wm. Hopkins.	Rev. George Montgomery.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

DRUGS, &C., FROM IMPORTERS, DEALERS, MANUFACTURERS AND PRODUCERS.—Consignments received and disposed of to the best advantage. All orders executed at the lowest rates. Drugs taken on Storage. WILLIAM H. KINSLEY, Commission Wholesale Druggist, No. 11 Gold st., New-York.

MR. WM. BURGER, DRUG BROKER, Late Wholesale Druggist of Catharine st. Office as above.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

FRENCH WHITE ZINC PAINT.—HALL & CORNELL, No. 183 Maiden-lane, have constantly for sale genuine zinc, ground pure, from the Vieille Montagne Company's works, dead white and with gloss, which acquires the hardness and smoothness of enameling. Colors with zinc bases retain their purity and freshness of tone superior to lead. Put up in packages from 25 to 500 pounds. Parties ordering this zinc may rely that it will be furnished genuine.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—At the Brush Factory, No. [illegible] Pearl st., [illegible] All articles sold at the lowest [illegible] Brushes made to order. [illegible]

C[illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY.

Commissioners of Health.

The Board of Commissioners of Health met on Friday.

[illegible] reported to the Board that Miss Susan Cross, [illegible] Dock, on the east side of Staten Island, died of yellow fever on the 11th inst. Miss C. had lived there during the past two months, and had been known to be in the habit of bathing every evening, and of making frequent excursions among the shipping. A servant named Mary Hendricker was taken ill of yellow fever, and she was taken to the Marine Hospital. This servant, like Miss Cross, was in the habit of bathing and boating in the evening, and occupied a sleeping room adjacent to that occupied by Miss Cross.

These two sporadic cases of yellow fever show the danger of bathing on Staten Island in the vicinity of the Quarantine anchorage, and that it is not safe for unacclimated persons to go among the shipping anchored at Quarantine. There have been no epidemic cases of yellow fever on Staten Island or elsewhere in the port this season, and but one sporadic case [illegible] the above, and that was traced distinctly to the infected shipping.

The bark [illegible], from Matanzas 21 July, having [illegible] cargo at Quarantine, and having been ventilated and fumigated, was permitted to come up on the 12th inst.

The City Inspector submitted a resolution which was adopted, to the effect that he be authorized to abate the nuisance of swine kept on the following premises:

Premises owned by James Carroll, in Sixty-fifth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Also, premises of Patrick Cartie, Eighth-avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets.

Also, of Terrence McBride, Eighth-avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-eighth streets.

Also, of Thomas McManus, between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-ninth streets, Eighth-avenue.

Also, of Philip Sheiler, Sixty-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Also, of James Kelly, Sixty-seventh-street, Eighth-avenue.

Also, of Francis Shea, Sixty-fifth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Also, of Mr. Sagner, Sixty-fifth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Also, of Mr. Van Schaick, on Eighty-fifth street, between Avenue A and First-avenue.

These localities were stated by the Inspector to be the most notorious and filthy spots in the City. The swine will be removed, and the places thoroughly cleansed.

The Board then adjourned.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Homicide in the Seventeenth Ward.

FIGHT IN A GROCERY—THE ACCUSED PARTIES [illegible].—Yesterday morning a German, named Christian Mathewbacker, residing in the basement of No. 10 Avenue A, was found dead in his bed. As he had been badly beaten the evening previous, in a row in the grocery store No. 20 Avenue A, it was at once supposed by his friends that his death was the result of the violent treatment he had received. The Coroner was at once notified, but owing to the absence of material witnesses, the investigation was postponed until to-day. Dr. Ferguson made a post mortem examination of the body, and declared that death was the result of "compression of the brain from blood, the result of injury to the skull from violence." The deceased, as far as can be learned committed no act justifying the violent treatment he received. He was sitting very quietly in the grocery store, and nearly a dozen men and boys were there at the time. Some of the boys got into a quarrel about some trifling matter when Mathewbacker told them to keep quiet. Two young men in the room named Wm. Tilleston and Dennis Crowly were incensed at the interference of Mathewbacker, and at once sprang upon him, striking him several times in the face and over the head with their fists. A general row speedily ensued, which ended before word of it reached the Police. After the fight, Mathewbacker went home, and as stated above, was found yesterday morning dead in his bed. Warrants were issued yesterday for the arrest of Tilleston, Crowly and others, but thus far none of them have been apprehended. The deceased was a slate-roofer by trade, 40 years of age, and unmarried. He was temperate in his habits, and is reported to have been a very quiet, inoffensive man.

THE RECENT FORGERY ON FREDRICKS, THE PHOTOGRAPHER.—The late forgeries on Mr. Fredricks, Photographer, in Broadway, are likely to give rise to a lengthened litigation. The affidavit of Julius A. Gilligan, the young man whose arrest as the guilty party was mentioned in yesterday's TIMES, declares that Mr. Ralph H. Isham, a broker, in Fulton street, is the principal in the forgery. Mr. Isham was arrested yesterday morning by Officer Devoe, of the Protective Police, just as he was stepping off from the New-Haven train at Twenty-seventh street. Mr. Isham was at once apprised of the nature of the charge preferred against him, and he forthwith proceeded with the Officer before Justice Quackenbush, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. He declined an examination, and his brother, Joseph G. Isham, became bail for his appearance, in the sum of $10,000. Gilligan alleges, in his affidavit, that in April last Mr. Isham called to see him at Bedlow's Island. Gilligan is a recruit in the United States Army, and was stationed there with his regiment, and obtained a furlough from Capt. Stevenson, the officer in command. He (Gilligan) came to New-York with Mr. Isham, and went directly to his office, in Fulton-street. Mr. Isham talked over various matters, among other things stating that he must have $25,000, in order to make a payment upon his country place at New-Rochelle. In the course of half an hour he showed Gilligan some notes, purporting to have been signed by Charles D. Fredricks, those notes being drawn to his (Gilligan's) order, and requested him to indorse them. Mr. Isham told him that it was a mere matter of form, and that they would never go out of the hands of himself and brother. Gilligan thought this a rather strange way of doing business, but supposing no harm would come of it, he placed his name upon the back of the notes. He denies having received any pay, beyond a voluntary loan of $20, for indorsing the notes. An effort will be made to make Gilligan, instead of one of the principals in the forgery, a witness against Mr. Isham.

CORRUPTING AN ERRAND BOY—SEVERAL ARRESTS.—About a year ago, Edward F. Dunham, a sprightly lad about twelve years of age, was employed as errand-boy in the large retail store of Messrs. Lane & Porter, in Canal-street. He had been there but a short time before Cornelius Schelur, who keeps a shoe-store in Laurens street, near Spring, persuaded him to steal goods from the store, which the boy did, and for which Schelur paid him about one-tenth of their value. From Lane & Porter's, Dunham went as errand-boy into the store of Robert F. Smith, No. 378 Canal-street. He also stole goods from this store and sold them to Schelur. Robert Ellis, a colored man, keeping a dining-saloon in Wooster-street, enticed the boy to steal goods for him; Mrs. Jane Johnson, who keeps a small thread and needle store in [illegible] street, engaged the boy to furnish her with such light articles as he could bring away without detection. Mr. Smith becoming suspicious of the boy, had him arrested yesterday, when the boy "made a clean breast of it." The implicated parties were arrested, taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, and in default of bail were locked up to answer. The father of the boy gave bail for his appearance at the trial.

Sea and Ship News.

BURNING OF THE SHIP OTSEONTHE.—The ship [illegible], of Boston, lying at the wharf of Messrs. [illegible] & Co., taking on board the cargo of the Sultan, was discovered to be on fire between decks on the morning of the 29th inst., at a little after 2 o'clock. Immediately on the alarm being given, our citizens rushed to the spot and rendered all the assistance [illegible] to clear the ship from the wharf and get her out of danger to the town and into deeper water [illegible] she might be scuttled. Very efficient service was rendered by the officers and crew of the United States brig Dolphin and mail steamer Matagorda. It took over an hour to clear the ship from the wharf—her fasts being chain ones and shackled to the wharf, and owing to the confusion and excitement which prevailed, much valuable time was consumed in cutting them and disengaging the ship. At this time the fire was confined to about a hundred bales of cotton unstowed between decks. The ship having at length swung clear of the wharf, a line was taken to the ship Sultan, lying in the stream, and the burning ship was warped out into the channel, when she was taken away in tow by the steamer Matagorda and towed into four and a half fathoms water in the upper part of the harbor, and there scuttled and sunk; she heeled to starboard and remained in that position all day of the 30th, with a gang of men on board trying to extinguish the flames, and [illegible] in the ship, and others, believed the fire was going out by being smothered, when in reality it was, the ship not having been sunk in sufficiently deep water, taking firm hold on the timbers and decks. This proved to be the case on the morning of the 27th, when the masts fell by the board, and the fire blazed up fore and aft along the spar deck, and burnt on the port side to between decks, and on the starboard side but little. About 1,200 bales of cotton and 6,000 bags of corn were on board at the time of the fire—of which the corn is a total loss, and of the cotton about 100 bales is supposed to have burnt, and the balance badly damaged by water. Various are the conjectures as to the probable cause of this disaster; but all are vague and unsatisfactory, and we may safely say the cause is unknown. The Otseontle was but five years old, and valued at about $45,000. Yesterday a contract was made with Mr. TUPP to raise the vessel and discharge her for $12,500, and to accomplish which one of Palmer's marine pumps was put in requisition, and efforts are now being made to recover what remains of the vessel and cargo, which will no doubt prove successful.—Key of the Gulf, July 31.

COLLISION ON THE SOUND.—About 1 o'clock Thursday morning, it being somewhat foggy at the time, the steamer Metropolis, from Newport for this City, ran into the sloop Golden Rule, of Southport. The boats were immediately lowered from the steamer and proceeded to the sloop, which they found in a sinking condition, and took from her the Captain, two seamen, and the cook, the latter with his leg broken and otherwise badly injured. Captain BROWN, of the Metropolis, states that he saw the sloop and could have passed her in safety, had not the persons on board her altered her course, and by so doing brought her under the steamer's bow.

The ship Robena Martin, bound for London, while passing down the lower bay yesterday, touched on Round Shoal, southwest of the West Bank, and was got off by the assistance of steam-tugs.

LOW STAGE FARE.—Five of the City omnibus lines have recently reduced their fare to five cents. One line charges [illegible] four cents, and another only three cents per passenger. None of them will lose by the reduction.

[Advertisement.]

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.
QUEEN'S MESSAGE.
"Where are the best Sewing Machines in the United States?"
PRESIDENT'S REPLY.
"WEED'S PATENT,
WHITNEY & LYON, Proprietors.
Salesroom No. 345 Broadway, New-York."

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchongs, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 80c. All other qualities equally low. Also 5-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
PHOTOGRAPHS.
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 785 Broadway, New-York, and No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing depot, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

WYMAN'S LAST DAY.—The famous Wizard, Professor WYMAN, gives his last series of performances for the season this Afternoon and Evening, at BARNUM'S Museum. That great novelty, just arrived from Europe, THIESSEN'S Theatre of Art, will open at Barnum's on Monday.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Wherefore submit to medical experiments when it is an assured truth that in every climate, and under every state of circumstances, these remedies cure all external and internal diseases?

Brooklyn Items.

AN OPERA HOUSE FOR BROOKLYN.—A meeting, small in number, but composed of highly respectable citizens, was held in Musical Hall, on Thursday evening, the object of which was to devise means to erect an Opera House in Brooklyn. Mr. GEORGE F. H. YOUNGS occupied the Chair, and remarks appropriate to the occasion were made by Messrs. A. J. SPOONER, RODMAN B. DAWSON, EDWARD T. WOOD, and Col. T. B. THORPE.

The following resolutions were presented by ALDEN J. SPOONER, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that the time has arrived when the city of Brooklyn, with a population of 250,000 people, should have places of refined and refining public entertainment; that music has always been a great resource and reliance of the people, and we think the time has arrived for an ample Hall competent to the production of opera and concerts of the highest order of ability.

Resolved, That a Committee of twenty be appointed by the Chair to consider the subject, to report at a future meeting to be called by them:

The following is the Committee: A. A. Low, John Greenwood, Luther B. Wyman, Rodman B. Dawson, J. M. Van Cott, Wm. F. Brough, Col. T. B. Thorpe, Carl Prox, H. E. Mathews, Dr. John D. Conckling, Wm. C. Cox, Edward T. Wood, Edwin B. Spooner, Henry Hill, H. B. Duryea, W. Davidge, John E. Conover, Nicholas Luquer, S. B. Chittenden, Robt. Sherwell.

A BAGGAGE MASTER KILLED ON THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—On Thursday afternoon, MICHAEL DOYLE, baggage master on the 4 o'clock train of the Long Island Railroad, while endeavoring to uncouple two cars at Hempstead, fell upon the track between them and the wheels of one passed over his legs crushing them in a shocking manner. He was immediately taken to the Long Island Hospital, Brooklyn, at which place he arrived about 9 o'clock, P. M., and expired within 5 minutes after his admission. He was 25 years old and leaves a widow with one child.

Coroner REDDING held an inquest yesterday when the Jury exculpated the officers of the train from all blame.

A CAUTION TO CARMEN.—Three New-York carmen, named JAMES MCNALLY, O'DONNELL, and JOHN SMITH, were arrested by Hack Inspector STRONG yesterday, for carting in Brooklyn without a license. They were taken before Justice VOORHIES and fined $10 each, which they paid and departed.

THE COUNTERFEITERS.—The counterfeiters who give their names as ALLEN and COLLINS, arrested for passing counterfeit $5's on the National Bank, Providence, were yesterday brought before Justice VOORHIES, and committed in full for trial. Their bail was fixed at $3,000 each, but this they have not as yet obtained.

RESCINDED.—The resolution adopted some months ago by the Kings County Board of Supervisors requiring all Committees to report at each meeting when and where all committee meetings are held was, at the last meeting of the Board, on motion of Supervisor CAMPBELL, re-considered and rescinded.

PICKPOCKETS IN THE COUNTRY.—Officer ELIAS, of the First Precinct, Brooklyn, on Thursday last, while at East New-York on a pleasure excursion, arrested a pickpocket, just after the latter had stolen a gentleman's wallet, and handed him over to the authorities of Queens County. The thief was tried the same day and sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A man named PATRICK CONLEY, a cooper, residing at the corner of South and Wyckoff streets, while intoxicated, yesterday morning, attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself. His wife cut him down just in the nick of time, and sent him to prison.

THE LATE CHILD BURNING.—The child of Mrs. MANNING, corner of Columbia and Pacific streets, who was burned to death in a cradle, during the temporary absence of the mother, Wednesday last, the Coroner's Jury say, died from the effects of fire communicated to its clothing by some person to them unknown.

NO LONGER MISSING.—Miss EMMA SANDERSON of No. 29 Dean-street, who, as we mentioned yesterday, left her home last Tuesday, and had not since been heard of by her parents, was found at the house of a lady in Brooklyn, yesterday, safe and sound.

FOUNDLING.—A female child, about 3 months old was found in the hall of No. 31 Fulton street, Thursday night. It was sent to the Alms-house.

Brooklyn Police.

BROOKLYN, Friday, Aug. 13, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As your paper has, perhaps, a larger circulation than any other in the city of Brooklyn, will you permit me a portion of your space to draw attention to what seems to me an abuse of power, of which notice should be taken, and that is the displacement of patrolmen from their legitimate beats, by Captains of Precincts, and the substitution of men unacquainted alike with the localities and the dishonest and suspicious characters.

The Eleventh Ward, in which I reside, is a late case in point. That Ward is the largest in population and next to the largest in area of any in the city. It, with the Seventh, forms the Fourth Precinct. The Police force we have heretofore had, since the present organization, was composed of men who, almost all of them, have resided in the Ward for the last ten to twenty years, and they have been remarkably active and attentive to their duties, have made many arrests, some of them very important ones, and are reliable men, well acquainted with the persons, the habits, and the haunts of the dangerous and depraved. They have now, by the dictum of the Captain, been sent in a body to the Seventh Ward, with which they are comparatively unacquainted, the extremes of the two Wards being two miles apart, and the Seventh Ward men, equally unacquainted with the Eleventh, have, in a body, been detailed for duty there. Comment is unnecessary.

ELEVENTH WARD, BROOKLYN.

NEW-JERSEY.

Where's the Police?

JERSEY CITY, Friday, Aug. 13, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is undoubtedly a very fine thing to have a large Police force in a city to protect life and property, but unfortunately, in that large town just over the river from here, policemen are never to be found when wanted. For instance, this morning I happened to be crossing from New-York to Jersey City, at about 7¼ o'clock, just as the passengers were beginning to arrive for the morning *Philadelphia* train. Just behind me was a countryman, with his baggage, evidently looking for the ticket office. Two well-dressed men immediately stepped up to him, asked him where he was going and told him that he would find the ticket office just across the way, and would probably have shaved him out of considerable had I not known the true state of the case, and taken him into the real office. For this act, I of course incurred the wrath of the sharks, and would most likely have received a pounding at their hands, had it not been so near the ferry, where I am well known. One fellow threatened me and followed me some distance towards the gate, and when I wanted an officer to have him arrested, there was none to be found, although I looked all over the premises for one. Now, wouldn't it be advisable to have at least *one* policeman stationed there *all the time*, to keep people from being swindled? for, from what I saw this morning, I am sure that there is any amount of it done there.

Truly yours, SIRRON.

A RESIDENCE IN TWO STATES AND THREE COUNTIES.—At [illegible] "College Corner," an individual occupies a place that is rather singularly situated. One half of the house is in the State of Indiana and the other half in Ohio. The boundary line between Butler and Preble counties, in this State, runs directly through the house; so that the occupant lives in two counties in Ohio and one in Indiana at the same time. Of course, if he was charged with any offence, it would be right sharp work for an officer to catch him, armed with a process from Preble county. He would only have to pass from one room to another in his dwelling, to be beyond the jurisdiction of an officer [illegible] going into Butler County. And if officials from bothcounties should come at him at the same time, he takes to the kitchen, or the parlor, as the case might be, and he is safe beyond their reach in another State, although he might be within arm's length of the officers. It would require three warrants to catch a man so peculiarly domiciled, and if wanted in this State, he would not be compelled to cross his own door sill without a requisition.

The house of an old resident in this county is similarly situated. The city line just cuts off the porch of his house, so that he sleeps in the country, and takes his ease on the porch in *the city*. Where he sleeps and eats is of course his voting place, so he is necessarily put down among the "country constituents."—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 13.

3,000 U. S. 5s 1874	104	50 Erie Railroad	16¾
5,000 Indiana S. 2½s	61½	150 do.	16½
3,000 Tenn. 6s '90	93½	10 do.	16½
6,000 Mo. State 6s	85½	50 Hudson Riv. R. b60	27¾
24,000 do.	85⅝	50 Harlem Railroad	17
10,000 E. R. R. c. b. '71	31	100 do. s30	10
1,000 Har. R. 2d m. b.	73½	100 do.	10⅛
1,000 Goshen R. B.	50	200 Reading R. R. s30	47
3,000 T. H. & A. 2d m	45	200 do. b60	47⅜
1,000 L. C. & M. L. G. Bd	22½	200 Mich. Cen. R. R. c	50
1,000 do.	22½	170 Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	22
1,000 do.	22½	200 do. s10	23
1,000 do.	22½	50 do.	23⅛
5,000 do. s12	22	50 Panama Railroad	113
3,000 C. St. P. & F. D. L. G. Bonds	23	50 do.	112¾
3,000 do.	21½	50 Ill. Central R. R.	74
2,000 do.	21½	50 Clev. C. & C. R. R.	91
1,000 do. s30	21½	50 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	83½
1,000 H. & St. J. R. b.	68	100 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	34½
10 Merchants' Bank	110	100 do.	34½
10 Bank of New-York	103½	100 do. b10	34½
10 Peoples Bank	100	50 do. s30	34¼
25 Bank of Commerce	99½	100 do.	34¾
50 Canton Company	19½	150 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	74¾
100 do. b30	20	100 do.	74½
5 Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	87	300 do. b60	74¾
250 N. Y. Cen. R. R. s30	77	150 do.	74¾
100 do. s30	76½	600 do.	74½
100 do. s30	76½	300 do. s30	74
50 do. b30	76½	300 do. s10	74¼
350 do. opg	77	100 La C. & Mil. R. R.	4¼
50 do. p & c	77½	15 do.	4
200 do. b60	77½	50 N. J. Cen. R. R.	80
500 do. opg	77½	100 Cary Imp. Co.	6
100 do. p & c	77½		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5s 1874	103¾	100 Reading R. R. s60	47½
2,000 Brook. City 6s	98½	100 do.	48
7,000 E. R. R. 3d m. b.	80	200 do.	48⅛
3,000 L. C. & M. L. G. B.	22¾	500 do. s10	48⅛
20 Metropolitan Bank	107½	300 do. s30	48⅛
10 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	99	100 do. s10	48⅛
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R. s60	77½	50 M. S. & N. I. p. s.	44⅞
100 do. opg	77¾	50 do. s30	43½
50 do. b60	77¾	100 Cl. & Tol. R. s30	34½
200 do. b3	77½	40 do.	34½
50 Erie R. R. b30	16½	50 Chi. & R. I. R. R. s30	74
50 do.	16½	100 do. b10	74½
50 Hud. Riv. R. R.	28	100 do. s10	74½
100 Har. R. R. pfd.	23	50 do. s30	74½
50 M. So. & N. In. R. R.	22½	100 do.	74⅞
50 Panama R. R.	113	100 La C. & Mil. R. R.	4
100 Gal. & Chi. R.	84		

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$4,000 La C. & Mil. R. 7s	22	10 Market Fire Ins. Co.	115
2,000 Del. & Rar. R. 6s	80	10 St. Marks F. Ins. Co.	115
10 Irving Bank	101	15 St. Marks F. Ins. Co.	112½
10 Nassau Bank	97	20 Harmony F. Ins. Co.	80
30 Citizens' Bank	100	10 N. World F. Ins. Co.	96
10 Ocean Bank	90	3 Humboldt F. I. Co.	97
25 U. S. F. Ins. Co.	107½	12 Wells, Fargo & Co's Ex.	86

FRIDAY, Aug. 13—P. M.

The rates for Money, loaned at call, are 3 @4 ℘ cent. on Federal and State Securities, and 4@5 ℘ cent. on other approved collateral. And on short mercantile bills the terms of Discount are 4@5 ℘ cent., and on bills having over 90 days to run, 5@6 ℘ cent. The employment of money has improved much less this week than was anticipated from the absorption by the Federal Loan, and the consequence is, that on this particular stock there is more offered on low rates of interest than is wanted. In reference to Discounts, the only change we observe on the Street is a closer discrimination in favor of short bills, a good many of the Bank officers holding to the belief that better interest will be had as the season advances. The additional transfers of Gold from Bank to the Sub-Treasury to-day, on account of the Loan, amount to $1,195,121. The re-sales of the Loan to-day, of which we are advised, are $100,000, taken for London at the equivalent of 105.82 ℘ cent, or 103¼ interest from next January. $5,000 at 104, ex-interest, deliverable in a week; $2,000 at 104, ex-interest, at the first session of the Board of Brokers, and $5,000 at second session, at 103¼ ℘ cent, ex-interest, equal to 105.82 per cent.

The Exchange Market for the steamship *Vanderbilt* is steady on London at 109½@109⅝, and on Paris, 5.12½@5.11¼. The *Star of the West* from Aspinwall, delivered the California gold remittance of July 20 this morning, amounting to $1,531,114. The export demand continues moderate, and the Banks will have the benefit of this remittance for a week or more. The following is the summary of the Bank movement in the four principal cities to the close of last week:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulat'n.
New-York, Aug. 7	$120,892,897	$99,869,475	$35,145,844	$7,734,415
Boston, Aug. 9	54,696,805	21,051,519	8,835,536	6,330,221
Philadelphia, Aug. 9	24,542,391	17,294,016	6,682,662	2,594,652
New-Orleans, Aug. 7	12,452,664	15,800,872	10,835,005	7,135,389
Sub-Treas., N. Y., Aug 7			5,553,417	
Total	$217,984,617	148,635,347	67,262,611	23,753,677
Previous week	$213,573,618	145,131,534	67,766,961	23,123,387

The balance in the Sub-Treasury, since Saturday, to the close of business this afternoon, has been increased to $12,649,165. Of the difference, $7,095,688, it may be assumed that the Banks have transferred about $5,500,000 in addition to the help from California.

The Stock Exchange is higher than yesterday, and the tone of the dealings is materially improved on the Share list. New-York Central from 76⅞ at the close yesterday, advanced to 77⅞ ℘ cent; Erie is in demand at 16⅜, buyer 30 days, and 16⅜@½ cash; Rock Island closes 74⅞@¾ ℘ cent., and for Reading there is a strong demand at 48@48¼ ℘ cent. the buyers disposed to make contracts 10@30 days option to the seller, about as cheap as the cash stock. The coal tonnage, this week, notwithstanding the transfer of the business of prominent coal merchants of this City to the canal, is 37,400 tons, or within 600 tons of the *Bull* estimate for the week, put forth a fortnight ago. The recovery in Central and Erie Shares is partly the result of a current rumor that the belligerent managers are about to come together to settle the untoward difficulties existing between them. We do not know what degree of faith is to be reposed in this rumor, but it has its influence from the fact that such an insane quarrel *ought to be settled*. The unsecured Bonds of the Erie Company improved 1 ℘ cent. The '71's are selling at 31 ℘ cent., from which is deducted the value of the overdue coupons, 7 ℘ cent., making the present cost only 24 ℘ cent. The State Stocks and most of the Railway Bonds actively dealt in at the Board were steady. The general market left off steady at the advance on the Share List noticed above.

LAKE SHORE ROAD—CLEVELAND TO ERIE.

Capital Stock	$3,000,000 00
First Mortgage Bonds	564,000 00
Second Mortgage Bonds	303,000 00
Special Mortgage Bonds, issued to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company	500,000 00
Bills Payable	35,500 00
Franklin Canal Stock, outstanding to be redeemed	1,942 75
Dividends unpaid	2,216 12
Balances due to individuals and other roads	19,940 93
Surplus earnings	431,146 66
Total	$4,857,747 46
Construction, equipment and bridges	$3,994,066
Sunbury and Erie Stock	500,000
Materials, other stocks and bills	363,681
Total	$4,857,747

The Cleveland *Herald* reports of the annual meeting of the shareholders in this line:

"Mr. ALFRED KELLY remarked that one side of the account appeared to be credited with $500,000 in Sunbury and Erie stock, whilst the other side exhibited a charge of $500,000 Sunbury and Erie bonds. The bonds will have to be paid, whilst the stock will probably not sell for $100,000. There should be a deduction made in the account for this probable loss, and, if so made, the entire surplus which shows in the financial statement would be absorbed.

Mr. TAYLOR asked if the Sunbury and Erie stock is worth anything at the present time.

Mr. ALFRED KELLY said he did not know that it was worth ten cents on the dollar. Had it rested with him the purchase would never have been made.

Mr. WM. CASE said that by the terms of the charter the stock cannot be sold until after the bonds become due, which is twenty years from this date, or eighteen years from the present time. Whether for good or evil, we must hold on to the bonds until that time.

Mr. ALFRED KELLY claimed that at least five per cent. of the amount should be laid aside annually in order to cancel the [illegible] debt. There were other things objectionable [illegible] the report, but he would pass them by.

Mr. H. B. PAYNE said that the Sunbury and Erie Railroad may, in twenty years, be a valuable investment. When completed it will be an important connection to Philadelphia.

A sharp discussion followed between Mr. A. KELLY and some of the directors relative to the purchase by the former of the Franklin Canal Railroad, and the claim growing out of it, during which Mr. KELLY stated that the claim had been amicably settled about two months since. After a few other remarks, he said the interests of the stockholders require a change of the head of the management.

Mr. H. B. PAYNE, formerly President of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati road, said that, as a director, he regretted the differences. No road in the United States is equal to this in value or condition, and no road is so well managed. There was no fear of its coming to bankruptcy. Every director and officer was in favor of retrenchment. No complaint against the officers had ever been made to the Board, and he believed there was no ground for complaint.

Mr. AMASA STONE, Jr., said he would give some reason why there should be a change of head. The first point was the running of the Conneaut train. This train was run at an immense loss, and should be abandoned. From the books of the Company he had made up a statement, showing that for the year ending June 30, the earnings had been $17,229 39, whilst the cost of running he made to be $31,976.

The train should be stopped and the travel accommodated by the other trains, or by a mixed train of passenger and freight cars. There was another point. Cross ties have been taken up in great numbers when perfectly sound, and new ties bought at a higher rate than was necessary, or than is paid by other roads, such as the Cleveland and Pittsburg, for instance. The stock-cars also had been lately built at an increase of three to four thousand pounds weight each, there being no necessity for so doing, and the wear and tear being thus greatly increased. The weight of the engines had been unnecessarily increased, and new engines had been bought of greater weight than were before used, thus greatly enhancing the cost of running the road. The road was operated in a wasteful manner.

There was an outside ticket agency kept up throughout the country at an immense expense, and should be greatly cut down at least. There was much useless expense in the matter of stations. There were also too many hands at the depôt, and they received too high pay."

The revenue of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for July was as follows:

	Main Stem.	N. W., Va.	Wash'n Branch.	Total.
For passengers	$57,428 63	$2,289 34	$29,473 33	$89,189 00
For freight	253,295 56	14,113 17	8,671 30	276,080 53
	$310,723 19	16,402 51	$38,144 63	365,269 53

The revenue of the past month, as compared with the same period last year, is as follows:

	Main Stem.	N. W., Va.	Wash'n Branch.	Total.
1858	$310,723 19	$16,402 51	$38,144 63	$365,269 33
1857	407,183 88		37,216 49	444,400 37
Decrease	$96,461 69		Inc. $928 34	$95,533 35

MESSRS. C. S. SLOANE, JOHN M. HOPKINS and HART DUREEE have established an office for the purchase and sale of Stocks, at No. 58 Beaver-street. Mr. SLOANE is a member of the Stock Exchange.

The *Niagara's* mails arrived here at a late hour this afternoon, from Boston. They furnished no news of any real importance not already given in the telegraphic summary from Halifax.

"The return from the Bank of England, for the week ending the 28th of July, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£3,640,443	Increase	£831,598
Other deposits	15,053,461	Decrease	658,544
Rest	3,304,331	Increase	107,823

On the other side of the account—

Govern't securities	£10,587,476	Unchanged	
Other securities	15,440,082	Decrease	£59,173
Notes unemployed	10,612,295	Increase	225 330

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,400,255, being a decrease of £196,375, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £17,282,306, showing an increase of £49,869, when compared with the preceding return."

Prices of Consols week ending with July 30.

July.	For Money. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	For Account. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 24	95⅞	96⅛	95⅞	96⅛	96	95⅞
Mon. 26	95⅞	96⅛	96⅛	95⅞	96⅛	96⅛
Tues. 27	95⅞	96⅛	95⅞	95⅞	96⅛	95⅞
Wed. 28	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	96⅛	95⅞
Thur. 29	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	96	96	96
Fri. 30	95⅞	96⅛	96	96	96⅛	96

American Railways.	Closing prices, July 30.	Business.
Illinois Central 6 ℘ ct., 1875	80 to 81	80¼
Do., 7 ℘ cent., 1875	81 to 83	82½
Do., do. free land, 1860	78 to 80	
Do., $100 shares, $40 paid	23 to 21 dis.	22 2 dis.
Michigan Cen. 8 ℘ c., con. '60	82 to 84	
Do., do., 1869	83 to 86	
Do. (sink'g fund), do., 1882	86 to 89	
Do., $100 shares	50 to 60	
Michigan S. and N. Indiana 7 ℘ ct. (sinking fund), 1885	60 to 64	
Do. $100 shares	22 to 27	
New-York Central, 6 ℘ cent. (sinking fund), 1883	81 to 83	
Do., 7 ℘ cent., con. 1864	81 to 83	
Do., $100 shares	76 to 78	
New-York and Erie, 3d mortgage, 7 ℘ cent., 1883	69 to 71	70
Do. (Sinking Fund) '75	30 to 40	
Do. Bonds con. 1862	30 to 35	
Do. do. 1871	30 to 35	
Do., $100 shares	16 to 18	
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds:		
1st mortgage, con. 6 ℘ cent.	89 to 91	90¼
2d mort. 6 ℘ ct. sterling	89 to 91	90¼

SATTERTHWAITE, in his regular weekly circular, dated London, July 30, says:

"The improvement in American securities we noted last week has made further progress. The market closes very strong at the above quotations. The most marked advance is in Illinois Central, purchasers of large amounts, both of shares and bonds, having come forward."

The Liverpool *Times* says:

"The English Board of Trade returns for the month of June indicate a rather decided revival of activity in the export trade. It will be remembered that in May, 1858, the total exports were 9 ℘ cent. less than in May, 1857. In June, 1858, the decrease, compared with June, 1857, was only 3¼ ℘ cent. The decrease on the six months of 1858, as compared with the six months of 1857, is, however, still 12 ℘ cent. The aggregate of 1858 is about the same as in the corresponding period of 1856. The capacity of absorption of the Indian markets continues unusually large, and that of the American markets exhibits symptoms of revival. The statistics of imports and consumption are generally very satisfactory."

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

Total for the week.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Entered at the port	$2,534,102	$3,318,981	$2,663,916
Thrown on market	2,719,369	3,647,005	2,901,711
Since Jan 1.			
Entered at the port	62,831,048	70,035,274	37,330,900
Thrown on market	62,540,505	67,080,347	43,306,259

	Consumption Direct. Pkgs.	Value.	Warehoused. Pkgs.	Value.	Withdrawn. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	3,136	$1,012,356	273	$80,139	311	$161,429
Man. of Cot'n	1,702	425,461	171	26,178	268	46,102
Man. of Silk	922	784,024	14	11,493	68	56,091
Man. of Flax	826	211,083	38	4,232	1,522	66,459
Miscellaneous	414	127,788	16	2,157	31	8,912
Total	7,000	$2,560,717	512	$103,199	2,397	$340,994
		103,199				2,560,717
Total Entered		$2,663,916	Total Marketed			$2,901,711

MESSRS. THOMPSON BROS. quote the rates of Domestic Exchange on New-York thus:

Boston	Par.	St. Louis	½ ℘ ct. pr.
Baltimore	Par.	Louisville	½ ℘ ct. pr.
Philadelphia	Par.	Richmond	½ ℘ ct. pr.
Galveston	½ ℘ ct. pr.	Wilmington	½ ℘ ct. pr.
Mobile	½ ℘ ct. pr.	Nashville	½ ℘ ct. pr.
New-Orleans	¼ ℘ ct. pr.	Detroit	½ ℘ ct. pr.
Cincinnati	½ ℘ ct. pr.	Milwaukee	1½ ℘ ct. pr.
Chicago	1½ ℘ ct. pr.	Dubuque	1½ ℘ ct. pr.
Charleston	½ ℘ ct. pr.	Montreal	½ ℘ ct. pr.
Savannah	½ ℘ ct. pr.		

MESSRS. TAYLOR BROS. quote Land Warrants thus:

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acre warrants, ℘ acre	92	95
120 acre warrants, ℘ acre	80	83
80 acre warrants, ℘ acre	91	94
40 acre warrants, ℘ acre	1 10	1 15

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks

Banks.	Loans. Aug. 7.	July 31.	Specie. Aug. 7.	July 31.
Citizens' Bank	2,945,099	2,857,042	2,881,427	2,747,093
Canal Bank	966,647	738,138	981,723	913,623
Louisiana	1,560,225	1,415,874	2,180,966	2,235,260
Louisiana State	2,741,706	2,765,087	2,712,644	2,800,874
Mech. & Trad.	564,461	544,155	503,410	580,671
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,002,730	1,121,484	393,608	406,212
Southern Bank	220,910	173,178	115,213	120,807
Union Bank	721,648	638,469	389,414	371,316
Bk. of J. Robb	230,348	240,277	150,166	168,504
Crescent City	958,920	964,130	211,043	233,509
Bank of America	550,170	533,790	345,366	405,260
Total	12,452,664	12,011,616	10,835,005	10,992,148
	Increase	$441,048	Increase	$157,143

Banks.	Exchange. Aug. 7.	July 31.	Due Dist. Banks. Aug. 7.	July 31.
Citizens' Bank	785,047	865,469	383,543	433,940
Canal Bank	1,309,515	1,453,262	145,381	95,151
Louisiana	909,618	1,050,920	808,894	486,138
Louisiana State	450,984	406,175	828,750	181,693
Mech & Traders	379,811	297,419	27,196	26,087
Bk. New-Orleans	403,808	408,093	24,040	63,754
Southern Bank	916,705	931,175		
Union Bank	364,340	426,306	52,636	61,991
Bank of J. Robb	163,434	152,213	17,152	24,363
Crescent City	70,798	69,926	5,130	10,636
Bank of America	29,073	12,781		
Total	5,844,133	6,053,729	1,547,831	1,402,049
	Decrease	$209,597	Increase	$145,819

Banks.	Circulation. Aug. 7.	July 31.	Deposits. Aug. 7.	July 31.
Citizens' Bank	2,209,940	2,195,825	3,690,287	3,747,624
Canal Bank	656,438	663,385	877,687	862,959
Louisiana	828,732	844,154	2,129,807	2,044,931
Louisiana State	1,443,790	1,487,650	4,219,057	4,158,021
Mech. & Traders'	375,910	175,876	918,390	892,689
Bk. of N. Orleans	406,610	405,420	616,275	665,653
Southern Bank	177,780	179,085	212,111	225,390
Union Bank	667,450	568,400	585,984	612,781
Bank of J. Robb	324,370	326,075	192,084	182,575
Crescent City	241,560	243,480	327,373	319,899
Bank of America	199,670	196,400	493,377	544,299
Total	7,135,[illegible]	7,281,728	15,266,272	15,262,173
	Decrease	[illegible]	Decrease	[illegible]

REAL ESTATE ... FRIDAY, Aug. 13.

By order of Court in the case of EVERETT CLAPP vs. JAMES K. DARTON et al.—Foreclosure sale—ADRIAN GOSSAMEER, Referee—Mr. BLEECKER sold a full lot on the north side of Twenty-eighth street, 225 feet west of First-avenue, to THOMAS CRANE, for $2,300. This sum is about the value of the vacant lot, without the unfinished house on the premises. Mr. GOSSAMEER'S advertisement, of course, says nothing about any improvement on this "lot, piece or parcel of land," and Mr. CRANE very naturally bids about the value of a vacant lot, and gets an unfinished house in his bargain. *He*, certainly, has no reason to complain of the present mode of advertising and selling real estate by Sheriffs and Referees.

By order of Court, in the case of ISAAC ADRIANCE vs. WM JOHNSTON, JAMES SCOTT and others, FRANCIS S. HOFFMAN Referee, Mr. JAMES M. MILLER sold a lot of land on the——but as Mr. FRANCIS S. HOFFMAN'S description of the location of this lot is a perfect gem of simplicity, in its way, and admirably illustrates that great principle of practical law—especially in the sale of real estate—that *the best use you can put language to is to conceal facts*, we will give it entire, as follows:—

All that certain lot of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded as follows: Westerly by a line drawn parallel to the westerly side of the Fourth-avenue, at a distance of 130 feet therefrom; easterly by a line drawn parallel to the westerly side of the Fourth-avenue, at a distance of 129 feet therefrom; southerly by a line drawn parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, on the northerly side thereof at the distance of 25 feet therefrom; northerly by a line drawn parallel to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, on the northerly side thereof, at the distance of 50 feet therefrom. The said lot is 25 feet wide and 99 feet deep, and is situate in the block between the Third and Fourth avenues, and between One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets; together with the right of way over a strip of ground 25 feet wide, bounded west by the Fourth-avenue; east by a line drawn parallel to said Fourth-avenue, on the easterly side thereof, at a distance of 30 feet therefrom; northerly by One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street; and southerly by One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street; which strip of land is forever hereafter to remain open and form a part of the public highway or Fourth-avenue.

Which is, being interpreted, one lot 25x99 feet on the east side of Fourth-avenue 25 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street. That is all. After such an advertisement, published six times in a paper that nobody reads, it is to be presumed, as is the fact, that the plaintiff, Mr. ADRIANCE, bought the lot for $1,000.

It is refreshing to turn, as we do, from such an advertisement, to a sale by order of the Surrogate, in the case of JAMES FLANAGAN and EDWARD REILLY, Executors of PATRICK DUNNE, deceased, for the payment of his debts. In his advertisement Mr. FLANAGAN clearly and simply advertises a lot of land on the northeast corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-sixth street, 25x100 feet, "with the buildings and improvements thereon, which consist of a four-story brick store and dwelling on the corner, and two small three-story brick dwellings" in the rear, on Thirty-sixth-street. In addition to this, Mr. FLANAGAN gets up and circulates a printed bill fully describing the property to both eye and sense.

What is the consequence? Just what might be expected. A large number of buyers attend the sale—they understand all about the property—there is neither mud nor mystification in the case, and after a spirited competition the property is sold to Mr. JAS. REDMOND for $17,250; its full, fair value, we will venture to say, even in the opinion of Mr. FLANAGAN himself. The Revised Statutes require that "the Surrogate *shall in all cases state the improvements on the premises, if any*." This rule is so plainly in accordance with common sense and common practice in all other business affairs of life, that it is incomprehensible how any different rule should ever have been enacted by our Legislature, or tolerated for a day by the people, in the case of sales by order of Court through Sheriffs and Referees. A multitude of facts illustrating and demonstrating the grossest outrages upon right and justice in the matter of advertising and selling real estate, are continually reaching our ears in a private way, and the day will come sooner or later for action in the premises by the people.

Mr. CHARLES SANDFORD, the builder, has just commenced digging for the foundation of a first-class four-story brown stone house on a full-sized lot on the west side of Madison avenue, 75 feet north of Thirtieth-street. The house will be built in the best manner in Mr. SANDFORD'S well-known superior style.

Mr. J. A. LAWRENCE has sold his full lot on the north side of Forty-second-street, 113 feet east of Broadway to Mr. James M. Coburn for $6,500, and with it makes a builders' loan of $4,000. Mr. COBURN will build a brown stone house 25x55 feet, and four stories high.

We might have stated, yesterday, that the lot in Forty-eighth-street bought by Mr. DENNIS BUCKLEY was sold to him by J. D. PHILLIPS, Esq., who owns a lot adjacent to the one just sold as above stated by Mr. LAWRENCE.

London Markets.

Per Niagara.] LONDON, Friday, July 30, 1858—5 P. M.

Our Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been steady, with a fair business in most articles.

MONEY—Is very easy. Consols leave off 95¾@95⅞ for money, 95⅞@96 for the account. Bar Silver 5s. 1⅛d. Mexican Dollars 5s. 0⅛d. American Eagles, 76s. 3d. Doubloons, Spanish, 76s. 6d., nominal; South American, 74s., do.

COCHINEAL—In fair demand, and rather dearer. 240 bags were placed, Teneriffe blacks at 3s. 11d.@4s. 2d., Mexican do. 3s. 9d.@4s. 3d.

COCOA—Lower. 170 bags middling and good red Granada have changed hands at 43s., and 70 bags good fair red Trinidad at 56s.

At Monday's corn market there was a large supply of English Wheat, and the finer samples were disposed of slowly at the prices of last week, the common descriptions remaining unsold. To-day the market was very quiet and rates were barely supported, the weather for the crops being perfect. In Foreign little doing. Last week's average price of English Wheat was 46s. 4d. 91,917 quarters returned. Our quotations for American Wheat are, White 44s.@47s., Red 42s.@44s. Flour 20s.@24s.

COFFEE—The market is quiet, and rather easier prices have been accepted. The large Dutch sale of 701,000 bags being announced for the 1st September; 963 casks 82 barrels 907 bags Plantation Ceylon half sold at 64s. 6d.@67s. 6d. for low middling gray to middling gray, and 86s.@70s. 6d. for low middling colory to middling fine; 76s. 6d. for good middling blue. Native Ceylon bought in at 44s. 6d.@47s. for fair to good ordinary. Of 3,772 bags Rio about two-thirds sold at 37s. 6d.@43s. for good to fine ordinary.

COPPER—Tough Cake and Tile £107 10s.; Yellow Metal Sheathing, 10d.

LEAD—Common Pig, £20 15s.

HEMP quiet; 300 bales Manilla bought in at £27 for good roping quality. St. Petersburg Clean inactive, at £28 10s.

JUTE—Of 2,650 bales offered, nearly the whole found buyers at very full prices, viz: £16@£18 5s. for common to good, up to £19 for fine quality.

INDIGO—1,700 serons Spanish have been sold; common to middling par to 2d., and good, 4d.@6d. dearer.

LINSEED—3,292 qrs. from the East Indies have been imported during the week, and the market is firm, good Calcutta selling at 58s.@59s., and Bombay at 61s.@62s. Cargoes of Azov on the coast have changed hands at 58s. 6d.@59s., and Bombay for arrival has sold at 61s.

MELADO—400 hhds. good Cuba brought 27s. 6d.

LINSEED CAKES—In small supply and of easy sale. New-York, in barrels, £10 15s. Boston, in bags, £10 10s.

MOLASSES—Meets with more inquiry. 800 casks common clayed Cuba have been placed at 11s. 6d, and some fine Cuba Muscovado at 16s., and 600 puncheons West India, at 14s. 6d. for St. Kitts; 13s. 6d.@14s. for Trinidad.

OILS—Linseed, on the spot, is worth 34s. 6d., with little offering. Rape dull, at 49s. for Foreign refined; 46s.@47s. for brown. Sperm, £85@£86. Cocoanut dull, at 36s. for Ceylon, 38s. for Cochin. Palm, 38s. 6d.

RICE continues flat. 3,881 bags Arracan brought 7s.@7s. 6d. for good Necranzie, 1,000 bags Bassim of low quality 6s. 3d. 60 casks cleaned Carolina brought 20s.

SALTPETRE is quite neglected.

SPICES—Cinnamon—1,410 bags Ceylon were offered at the periodical sales, and two-thirds found buyers, ord. to fair first quality from 1s. 3d.@1s. 6d., good and fine 1s. 8d.@2s. 6d., ord. to fine seconds 1s.@1s. 7d., low to good thirds 8d.@1s. 3d. Pimento—820 bags at auction sold at 3d.@3¼d. for mid. to good, and 1,200 bags have been disposed of privately from 3d. @3¼d. Black Pepper—1,100 bags Singapore brought 3⅞d.@4⅛d. for low to mid. Cloves—435 bags Zanzibar were disposed of at 2⅞d.@3⅛d. for low to good. 297 pkgs. Jamaica Ginger went at 50s.@147s. for small to good bold, 320 pks. Cochin at 55s.@84s. for small to good bold.

SUGAR—The demand has been good, and an extensive business has been done at an advance of 6d.@1s. The sales of West India are 5,400, including 357 hhds. Barbadoes from 37s. 6d.@41s.; 187 hhds. Jamaica from 38s.@41s. 6d. 493 bags Mauritius were realized at 31s. 6d. for low brown; 39s.@39s. 6d. for do. yellow. 1,814 bags Bengal Date fetched 26s. 6d.@29s. for very inferior to middling brown. Of 1,526 hhds., 130 tcs., 146 bbls. Cuba Muscovado, one-third was disposed of at 38s. 6d.@39s. 6d. for brown and low yellow, and 39s. 6d.@43s. 6d. for low middling to good bright yellow. 423 hhds. Porto Rico partly sold at 37s.@39s. for brown to low yellow, and 40s.@45s. 6d. for low middling to very good bright yellow. Privately, 5,000 to 6,000 bags Mauritius have changed hands at 30s.@35s.; 700 bags Bengal at 27s. for low yellow Gurpattah Date; and 27s. 3d. for low brown Date; 11,000 bags unclayed Manilla at 30s.@31s; 1,500 clayed do. at 37s.; 200 to 400 hhds. Cuba Muscovado and Porto Rico at 38s.@43s.; and 2,200 boxes Havana, No. 9½, at 39s.; No. 11 at 42s. 6d.; No. 15 at 46s.; and Nos. 16 and 17 at 50s. Afloat, three cargoes Havana have been sold for the United Kingdom—1,300 boxes No. 12 at 26s. 6d.; and 2,200 boxes, No. 12½, at 29s.; 3,000 boxes good, No. 11, at 28s. 3d.; and one of 2,300 bags brown Pernams at 21s. 3d. for Bremen, all fully insured.

TEA—The improved inquiry noticed in our last continues, but in prices there is no material change. Common Congous are quoted 9⅛d.@10d. ℘ lb., with few buyers.

TALLOW—St. Petersburg Y. C., 46s. 3d. on the spot, 48s. 6d.@48s. 9d. for the last three months.

SPELTER—£24.

TIN—Hardly so firm. Common Blocks, 118s.; Bars, 119s.; Banca, 118s.

TURPENTINE—Rough, 9s. 1½d.; Spirits in good consumptive demand at 39s. 6d.@40s. for American, in casks.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 12.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 700 bales at unchanged prices. Prime SUGAR 9½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 13.

FLOUR dull; sales 1,000 bbls. at $5 25. WHEAT firm, at $1 20@$1 25 for Red, and $1 40 for White. CORN firm; sales 6,000 bushels, at 82c.@83c. WHISKY dull, at 28c.@28½c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 13.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm—Red $1 20@$1 25; White, $1 28@$1 40; CORN lower—White, 80c.@82c.; Yellow, 83c.@85c. PROVISIONS—Average sales at unchanged quotations.

OSWEGO, Friday, Aug. 13—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT quiet. CORN without material change; sales 1,000 bush. round Indiana at [illegible] 75c., afloat. OATS steady; sales [illegible] bush. [illegible]. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. *Lake Imports*—[illegible] bush. Wheat; 3,000 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—5,000 bbls. Flour; 6,000 bush. Wheat; 21,000 bush. Corn; 8,000 bush. Oats.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 13—6 P. M.

FLOUR active; market excited and unsettled. Sales of WHEAT at [illegible]. CORN dull and declined 2c.; sales at 68½c. OATS firm. *Shipments* [illegible] 18,000 bushels Wheat; 40,000 bushels Corn. *Receipts*—420 bbls. Flour; 14,000 bushels Wheat; 40,000 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 13.

FLOUR steady; sales 2,000 bbls. at $4 75@$4 80 for Superfine, and $4 90@$5 25 for Extra. *Receipts to-day*—3,000 bbls. WHISKY active at 23½c. PROVISIONS dull.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 13—6 P. M.

FLOUR firm; demand good; receipts light; sales, 1,[illegible] bbls. at $3 50 for sour; $4 for common, [illegible] Wisconsin, and $5 50@$5 62 for extra Indiana, Southern, Ohio and Canadian, and $6 75 for double extras. WHEAT—Supply limited; good demand; market very firm; sales 25,000 bushels, at 85½c. for Chicago Spring; 90c. for prime Milwaukee Club, and $1 20 for new white Canadian. CORN in fair demand, but holders views above those of buyers; sales 25,000 bushels at 65c. for unsound and 72c.@73c. for sound. RYE nominally 60c.@70c. OATS scarce and nominal at 45c. for unsound and [illegible] for sound. WHISKY quiet. Sales 100 bbls. at 25c. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged and dull. *Lake Receipts for the last 24 hours*—3,100 bbls. Flour; [illegible] bushels Wheat; 10,000 bushels Corn; 3,000 bushels Oats; *Canal Shipments same time*—2,463 bbls. Flour; 16,[illegible] bushels Wheat; 46,400 bushels Corn; 8,300 bushels Oats.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—Friday.—*First Board*—$175 Pennsylvania 5s. 89; [illegible] [illegible] V. R. R. 1s. 50; 10 Beaver Meadow R. R. [illegible]; 5 Pennsylvania Railroad, 42½; 100 Reading Railroad [illegible]; 100 do. 23½; 100 do. 23¾; 4 Minehill Railroad, [illegible]; 50 L. Schuylkill Railroad, 27; 2 Lehigh Nav. [illegible]; N. Pennsylvania Railroad, 8½; 20 Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, 56; 25 Girard Bank, 11½; 10 Union Bank, [illegible] 100¼.

Closing Prices—Philadelphia 6s. [illegible]; Philadelphia 6s., Railroad, 97½@97¾; Philadelphia 6s., New, 101½@102; Pennsylvania 5s. [illegible]; Reading Railroad, 23⅝@24; Reading Railroad Bonds, [illegible] interest off, 70@71; Reading Railroad, mortgage 6s. '44, 86; Reading R. R., mortgage 6s., '86 [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad, 42½@42¾; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mortgage 6s. 98@100; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage 6s. int. off, 88½@89; Morris Canal Consolidated, 42@45; Morris Canal Preferred, dividend off, 98½@100; Schuylkill Navigation 6s. [illegible]@62½; Schuylkill Improvement 6s. [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 8½@9½; Schuylkill Navigation Pref., 16⅞@17½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, [illegible]@11¾; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s. 1st mortgage, 70@71; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 7s. 2d mort. 48½@49; Long Island, 12@12¼; Girard Bank, 11¼@11½; Lehigh Coal and Navigation, [illegible]; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 8½@9; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s. 59½@59¾; New Creek, ½@⅝; Catawissa Railroad, 6½@7½; Lehigh Zinc, ½@1¼.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Names.	Leaves.	For.	Date.
Vanderbilt	New-York	Southampton	Aug. [illegible]
Hudson	New-York	Bremen	Aug. [illegible]
Hammonia	New-York	Hamburg	Aug. [illegible]
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. [illegible]
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Aug. [illegible]
Prince Albert	New-York	Galway	Aug. [illegible]
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. [illegible]
Great Britain	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. [illegible]
City of Washing'n	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. [illegible]
FROM EUROPE.			
American Empire	Galway	Quebec	Aug. [illegible]
City of Wash'ton	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. [illegible]
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. [illegible]
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. [illegible]
Indian Empire	Galway	New-York	Aug. [illegible]
Ariel	Southampton	New-York	Aug. [illegible]
Anglo Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. [illegible]
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. [illegible]
North Star	Southampton	New-York	Aug. [illegible]
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. [illegible]
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. [illegible]
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. [illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 09 | Sun sets.... 7 00 | Moon sets.... [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 11 11 | Gov. Island 12 00 | Hell Gate..... 1 29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Aug. 13.

Cleared.

Steamship Vanderbilt, Lefevre, Southampton and Havre, D. Torrance.

Ship Pacific, Gadd, New-Orleans, W. Nelson & Co.

Barks Julia Dean, Thompson, Charleston, master; Virginia, Hill, Demerara, [illegible]; [illegible] Dunham, Mobile, [illegible]; [illegible], Buenos Ayres, J. Picard & Co.

Brigs A. Hopkins, Murray, Galveston, [illegible]; Flora, Mahstang, Barcelona, Galway, [illegible]; Europa, (Br.) Frances, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf.

Schrs. J. G. Wright, Walling, Fredericksburg, [illegible]; [illegible]; Mary Eliza, Banks, Norfolk, J. W. McKee; [illegible] Curtis, Newburyport, [illegible]; [illegible], Boston, master; [illegible]; Jones & Co.; H. C. Tarbell, Cole, Lawrence, [illegible]; Mott & Co.

Sloops F. Brown, Gardiner, Providence, [illegible]; [illegible] west, Corwin, Providence, master.

Barge Falcon, Broughton, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Arrived.

Steamer Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Albany, Kenney, Sag Harbor, with mdse. and passengers to R. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Potomska, Cushman, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Jos. Allen.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to N. Briggs.

Ship Paragon, Drinkwater, Trapani July 7, passed Gibraltar July 28, with salt to Chamberlain, Robinson & Co.

Ship Constitution, Lundt, Antwerp and Flushing July 4, with mdse. and 108 passengers to Henninger, Muller & Gosling. Experienced a succession of westerly gales nearly the entire passage, with a very rough sea; had a pilot on board 4 days, since which light airs and calms.

Ship Clara Wheeler, Delano, Liverpool July [illegible], with salt and coal to J. H. Brower & Co.

Ship Crest of the Wave, (of Thomaston,) Colley, Liverpool July 2, with mdse. to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Ship Howard, (Ham.,) Brush, Hamburg 37 ds., with mdse. and 105 passengers to L. E. Amsinck.

Schr. N. & H. Gould, (of Orleans, Mass.) Smith, Alicante, Spain, July 5, passed Gibraltar July 11, with wine, liquorice paste, &c. to master.

Schr. Golden Gate, (of Holmes' Hole,) Luce, Grand Cayman 23 ds., with mahogany and cocoanuts to master. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. S. M. Tyler, Peck, Alexandria, 4 ds., with [illegible] to master.

Schr. Medora, Rhodes, Richmond 5 ds., with mdse. to Mr. Gage.

Schr. Mary Susan, (Br.,) Cleare, Eleuthera 14 ds., with fruit to master.

Schr. Ringold, Degroot, Norfolk 3 ds., with corn to Williams & Co.

Schr. C. D. Williams, Goodmanson, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Alliance, Pennington, Georgetown, S. C., [illegible] ds., with naval stores.

Schr. G. L. Vandervoort, Wyeks, Alexandria 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Jacob Birdsall, Chamberlain, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal.

Schr. Millard Fillmore, Tuttle, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal to Lord, Bond & Co.

Schr. Island City, Conkling, Alexandria 3 ds., with coal to E. A. Quintard.

Schr. Susan, Cramer, Alexandria 3 ds., with coal to Cumberland Coal Co.

Schr. J. R. William, Gustin, Alexandria 3 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Maria Jane, Jones, Alexandria 3 ds., with coal to Cumberland Coal Co.

Schr. A. B. Terry, Wright, Alexandria 3 ds., with coal to Cumberland Coal Co.

Schr. John Warren, Loveland, Alexandria 3 ds., with coal to N. Sturdevant.

Schr. Delaware, Reed, Virginia 3 ds., with oats to A. C. Havens.

Schr. E. Kirkland, Mathews, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Mathews, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Monument, Anderson, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Maryland, Cathcart, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal.

Schr. Neptune's Bride, Swain, Baltimore 5 ds., coal.

Schr. John Crockford, Smith, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. John Collins, Predmore, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Joseph Marsh, Hendley, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. S. C. Jones, Bedell, Baltimore 7 ds., with coal.

Schr. C. Shaw, Shaw, Alexandria 6 ds., with coal.

Schr. Blossom, Fox, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. F. R. Errickson, Ayres, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Laura Reeves, Hopkins, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Isaac Van Vandt, Berg, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Geo. Dunnett, Chambers, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Ric. Lawson, Virginia 3 ds., with melons.

Schr. Two Brothers, Warren, Virginia 3 ds., melons.

Schr. John Fay, Inman, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Sloop Mary Reeve, Moore, Virginia 3 ds., with melons.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Spencer, Providence, [illegible].

Schr. T. W. Thorne, Davis, Fall River, in ballast.

WIND—During the day, from N. to S.

Memoranda.

The ship Robena Martin, bound for London, while passing down the lower Bay, yesterday, touched on Round Shoal, S. W. of the West Bank, and was got off by the assistance of steamtugs.

Spoken, &c.

Anne Decatur—ship, of Portsmouth, from New-York, Aug. 5, lat. 41 36, lon. 67 55.

Franklin—whaling-bark, of New-Bedford, 3 weeks out, with 30 bbls. sp. oil, July 27, lat. 39 12, lon. 66 20.

Isabella—ship, bd. E., Aug. 2, lat. 43, lon. 59 40.

Northern Light—steamship, from New-York for Southampton and Bremen, Aug. 10, lat. 41 48, lon. 58.

Vesper—whale ship, of New London, bound out, Aug. 11, lat. 40 36, lon. 70.

Disasters, &c.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER BROTHER JONATHAN.—SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—The steamship Brother Jonathan left this port for Columbia River and Puget Sound on the 8th inst., and returned to this port on the 14th, reporting that on the 10th inst. found water in the hold. [illegible] hard at the time. The pumps soon choked with coal dust; cargo was hove overboard to allow men to bail. The gale blowing hard put out the fires, and the ship was kept afloat by the united efforts of some two hundred passengers and crew. The ship was put before the wind, and in a short time steam was got up in the boilers, and the steam pumps put to work. The water in the hold [illegible] from the machinery, and boilers, and the [illegible] unseaworthiness of the hull; but on the 9th inst. she was put on the U. S. Dock, and put in good condition.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters.)

Shipping Intelligence.

[illegible]

Liverpool—July 29, sld. Black Hawk, [illegible]; [illegible] Thorwalsden, Brown, and Tallon, Boyle, [illegible] New-Orleans. [illegible] 27th—International, Slover, Mobile.

Havre—July 28, sld. Norfolk, Fay, New-York.

Motherbank—July 28, sld. [illegible] for Kurrachee, after stopping a leak in dock.

Cork—July 28, arrived [illegible] for New-York, leaking badly, with [illegible].

Cardiff—July 28, sld. [illegible] New-York; [illegible] put into Penarth Roads.

Gravesend—July 28, arrived [illegible].

Off Deal—July 28, Albatross, [illegible] for New-York.